NAVY DAY TODAY

Nippon Times

38TH NAVY DAY

No. 15,864 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1943 Price 15 Sen

505 ENEMY WARSHIPS, 4,826 PLANES BLASTED BY IMPERIAL NAVY, COMPOSITE RESULTS SHOW

GOTO ADMITTED INTO CABINET; ENTRY HAILED

New Minister of State Expected To Make Closer Relations With Rule-Aid Body

TO BOLSTER WAR EFFORTS

Reconstruction of Tojo Administration Now Complete, Aver Observers

Fumio Goto, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, was invested on Wednesday with the office of Minister State at a ceremony held at the Imperial Palace at 11:30 a.m., according to an announcement by the Board of Information.

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo was present during the investiture.

Mr. Goto's admission into the Cabinet signifies many things, firstly the reconstruction of the Cabinet, taken in hand by Prime Minister Tojo on April 20 with the idea of strengthening Japan's war structure, has been finished; secondly, a condition has been brought about permitting the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to work in still closer cooperation with the Government; and thirdly, something like a balance of power has been achieved between the rule aid body and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, an organization that embraces practically all members of the House of Representatives.

Greater Efforts Seen

One result, expected by the observers with confidence, of the entry of Mr. Goto into the Cabinet will be the display of a greater interest by the Government in the national movement the rule aid body is carrying on, a movement to get all the energies of the 100,000,000 people bent on the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the realization of Greater East Asia.

The question of admitting Vice-President Goto of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association into the Cabinet had been in the minds of many observers ever since his predecessor, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, left the position of vice president of the rule aid body to assume the portfolio of Home Affairs in the Cabinet shift of April 20.

The work of Cabinet reconstruction was completed for all practical purposes by the appointment on May 23 of Viscount Nagakage Okabe, member of the House of Peers, as Education Minister, a post which had been held by Prime Minister Tojo concurrently for a time.

This is the third time that Mr. Goto has become a member of the Cabinet.

Much of the credit for the relationship of singular cordiality that exists between the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association goes to Mr. Goto.

Rose Rapidly

Following his graduation from the Department of Political Science of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1908, Minister Goto joined the Home Ministry and rose rapidly in rank, serving as secretary to the prefectural governments of Tokushima and Kanagawa, director of the Police Affairs Bureau and Deputy-Governor of Taiwan.

In 1927 he was made a member of the House of Peers while in May 1932 he became the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in Makoto Saito's cabinet. When Admiral Keisuke Okada became the new Prime Minister in July, 1934, Minister Goto was retained as Minister of Home Affairs, in which capacity he served until Koki Hirota became Prime Minister in 1936.

New Blast Furnace

Domei

HSINKING, May 26.—Further bolstering Manchoukuo's part as a cardinal supply source of important war materials, a new giant blast furnace of the Showa Steel Works has been completed at Anshan, it was revealed. The completion ceremony was held this morning and it is expected it will soon be put into operation.

Graduation Ceremony Held at Air School Of Army in Shubudai

The 56th graduation ceremony of the Army Aviation Academy was held at the Shubudai airfield on Wednesday. Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda, Inspector General of Army Aviation, and War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga were present and watched the graduating students fly in formation over the field. Then they listened to lectures by students graduating with honors. The ceremony of awarding diplomas to the graduating students was performed by Lieutenant-General Michio Sugawara, principal of the school. Lieutenant-General Yasuda presented Imperial gifts to six honor students.

WELFARE IN SOUTH WILL BE PROMOTED

Minister Aoki Tells Foreign Scribes Japan Does Not Envisage Closed Door Policy

The principal aims of Japan's program for the development of the Southern Regions are to promote the welfare of their inhabitants by elevating their standard of living and to strengthen fighting power for the successful prosecution of the war, it was declared by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in an hour-and-a-half interview given to foreign correspondents in Tokyo at the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

In the course of the interview, Minister Aoki also clarified that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which Japan is now endeavoring to create does not envisage "closed door."

Self-Sufficiency in South

In reply to a question by D.N.B. as to what extent the plans to secure self-sufficiency in the Southern Regions had been successfully realized and if there were any areas specializing in particular agricultural or industrial products, Minister Aoki declared that the principal effort in the various areas in the region was being put forth to the production of goods necessary for the prosecution of the war as well as to those necessary for the wartime living of the inhabitants in the various regions, and that the various productive facilities destroyed by the enemy before his retreat had not only been completely restored but a few of these establishments were producing more than before the war.

Minister Aoki further said that through the efforts of the Japanese the production of necessary goods such as rice had been earnestly encouraged and the desired results were now being attained. In the process of increasing production, the Minister said, such trade as the shipment of food from areas of surplus to those of deficiency was being gradually put into effect.

Regards Burma Independence

Questioned if His Excellency could give an idea of the stage in which the preparations for the independence of Burma was, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister said, "Dr. Ba Maw soon after returning to Burma from his trip to Japan began to proceed with the preparations for the independence of Burma with extraordinary enthusiasm. I hear that these preparations are steadily progressing. As to the political and economic structure of new Burma, it is a question to be decided by the Burmese themselves."

Answering a question by Havas of his opinion about the way Franco-Japanese cooperation had been proceeding during the past two years in French Indo-China, Mr. Aoki said that by virtue of Japan's sincere policy of common defense and due to the wise and far-sighted policy of the French Indo-China Authorities French Indo-China had remained the only French colony enjoying peace and prosperity, free from the calamities of war.

Minister Aoki further said that, hereafter, Japan expects all the people of Indo-China, French or native to cooperate with Japan with vigor in all fields, and that so long as

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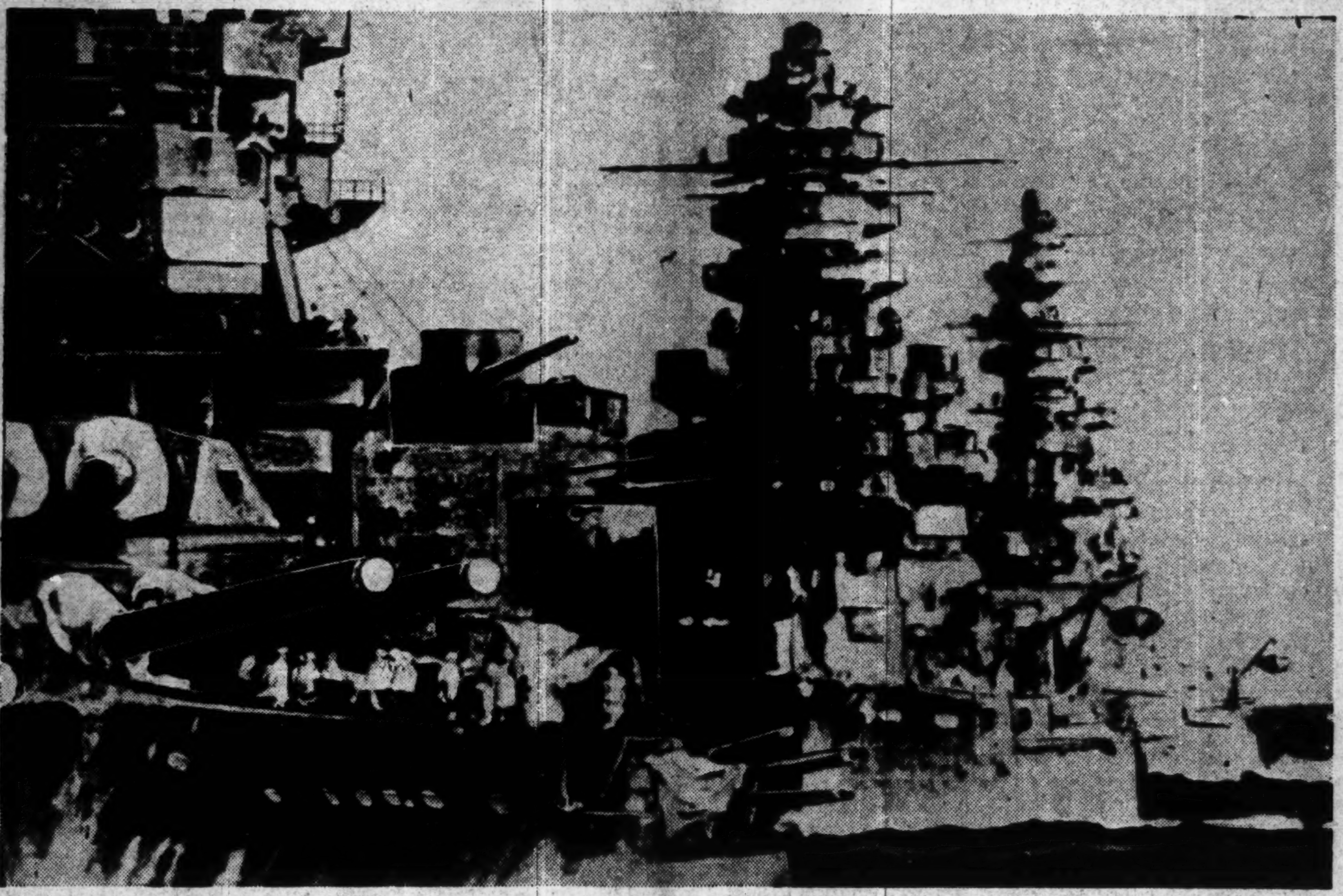
Invincible Strength of Nippon's Navy



This grim picture affords the reader some idea of the iron might of the Imperial Navy. Alert and ready for instant action, some of the crew are seen on the primed decks, while above them tower the imposing battlements of these giant juggernauts of the waves.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

ENEMY SHIPPING ALSO HARD HIT

Including 24 battleships, 15 aircraft carriers and 78 cruisers, a total of 505 enemy warships were sunk or damaged by the Imperial Navy up to today since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, according to comprehensive war results compiled by the Nippon Times based on the announcements which have been issued by the Imperial Headquarters.

The same compilations show that 484 enemy merchant vessels were sunk or damaged and 503 enemy merchantmen, aggregating 220,000 tons, captured during the same period.

Enemy planes shot down aggregated 3,207 and damaged, 1,619 for a total of 4,826, the compilation revealed.

COMPREHENSIVE WAR RESULTS:

BATTLESHIPS:

1.-Sunk: Five American vessels; that is, two California class, one Maryland class, one Arizona class, and one Oklahoma class. Two British vessels, that is, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse. Six unidentified vessels. A total of 13 enemy battleships.

2-Severely or more or less badly damaged: Nine American vessels; that is, one Maryland class, one Nevada class, two Pennsylvania class, one North Carolina class, one Texas class, and three unidentified vessels. Two British vessels, that is, one Warspite class and one Queen Elizabeth class. A total of 11 enemy battleships.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS (INCLUDING SEAPLANE CARRIERS)

1.-Sunk: Ten American vessels; that is, the Langley, Lexington, Saratoga, Yorktown, Wasp, Enterprise, Hornet, one modern-middle-size type, one converted carrier, and one large-size carrier. One British; the Hermes. A total of 11 enemy aircraft carriers.

2-Severely damaged or more or less badly damaged: Four American vessels; that is, one new large-size, one new middle-size, and two unidentified carriers. A total of four aircraft carriers.

A-CLASS, B-CLASS CRUISERS

1-Sunk; Fifteen American vessels; that is, the Augusta, Houston, Northampton, one Portland class, one San Francisco class, one Wichita class, five Astoria class, one Omaha class, two Atlanta class, and one Augusta class. Nine British vessels, that is, (A-class cruisers) the Exeter, one Cornwall class, one London class, two Australia class, one unidentified vessel, and (B-class cruisers) two Hobart class, and one Achilles class. Twenty seven other A-class or B-class cruisers. Four Netherlands vessels; that is, the De Ruyter, two Java class, and one Tromp class. A total of 55 enemy cruisers.

2—Severely or more or less badly damaged: Nineteen American vessels; that is, the Marblehead, one Northampton class, one San Francisco class, and 16 other A-class and B-class cruisers. Three British vessels (B-class); that is, one Leander class, and two Arethusa class. One Netherlands vessel; the Tromp. A total of 23 enemy cruisers.

DESTROYERS

1—Sunk: Forty American, 12 British and four Netherlands vessels. A total of 56 enemy destroyers.

2—Severely or more or less badly damaged: Twenty-three American and five British vessels. A total of 28 enemy destroyers.

SPECIAL SERVICE SHIPS

1—Sunk: Three American and one Netherlands vessels. A total of four.

2—Severely or more or less badly damaged: Two British vessels.

3—Captured: One American vessel.

SUBMARINES

1-Sunk: One hundred twenty eight.

2—Severely or more or less badly damaged: Sixty two.

GUNBOATS

1—Sunk: Eight vessels.

2—Severely or more or less badly damaged: Six vessels.

3—Captured: Two American vessels.

MINE LAYERS

1—Sunk: Five vessels.

2—Severely or more or less badly damaged: Two vessels.

MINE SWEEPERS

1—Sunk: Seven vessels.

2—Severely or more or less badly damaged: One vessel.

3—Captured: Two British vessels.

TORPEDO BOATS

1—Sunk: Thirteen American and nine British vessels total 22.

2—Severely or more or less badly damaged: Two American vessels.

3—Captured: One British and one Netherlands vessels.

OTHER SMALLER NAVAL VESSELS

1—Sunk: Nineteen vessels.

2—Severely or more or less badly damaged: Twenty five vessels.

3—Captured: Two Netherlands vessels.

SPECIAL VESSELS

1—Sunk: Three vessels.

2—Severely or more or less badly damaged: Two vessels.

OTHER UNIDENTIFIED NAVAL CRAFT

1—Sunk: One vessel.

2—Severely or more or less badly damaged: Five vessels.

TOTAL NUMBER OF WARSHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED: Five hundred five.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MERCHANT VESSELS SUNK OR DAMAGED: Four hundred eighty four vessels. CAPTURED: Five hundred three vessels (220,000 tons).

AIRPLANES

1—Downed: 3,207

2—Damaged: 1,619

Total: 4,826

DAMAGES SUSTAINED BY OUR SIDE

1—Sunk: One battleship, three aircraft carriers (including seaplane tender), three cruisers, 19 destroyers, one special service ship, 11 submarines, eight special submarines, one mine layer, six mine sweepers, three smaller naval craft, and two converted ships.

2—Severely or more or less badly damaged: One battleship, two aircraft carriers (including seaplane tender), three cruisers, 12 destroyers, one special service ship, five submarines, one mine sweeper, one smaller naval craft, and four converted ships.

3—Merchant vessels: ninety five vessels.

4—Airplanes: 864 planes self-blasted or failed to return.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, May 27, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Navy Day Under Decisive War

ASAHI—In a phase of a markedly intensified Pacific War which might well decide the future course of the war, we greet the 38th Navy Day today. We recall the glorious feat of the late Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo and his officers and men who achieved a victory unprecedented in naval history in a battle with the fate of the Empire at stake and we are filled with fresh emotion.

On that fateful day when Admiral Togo went out to meet the Baltic fleet he was so sure of the favor of Heaven that he submitted to The Emperor Meiji a pledge to destroy the enemy, in response to the question put to him by the great Emperor as to the chances of success. On that occasion the great Admiral said that victory was due to those who had trained themselves so well in peacetime that they had already won even before fighting.

Immediately upon its triumphant return to Saseho on May 30, 1905, the Combined Fleet was granted a message of appreciation by the Emperor Meiji. The Fleet-Admiral, deeply moved, attributed the victory to heavenly aid, humbly declared that it was not due to his merits.

By the thorough war results gained in the Battle of the Japan Sea the end came to the Russo-Japanese War. But war today is a total war, complex and serious, and victory cannot be decided simply. The present stage of the war is truly a composite war uniting the decisive war of sea-control and air-control and production and transportation power which form the basis of sea and air control.

The war in the Pacific is truly a continuous series of these serious and complex decisive battles. To blast away the enemy's counter-offensive plans seeking some opening, and to gain final victory a swift strengthening of this composite fighting power is an absolute requisite.

For the past ten months in the South Pacific, intense, furious air battles have been fought, and are being fought. In spite of the fact that our Forces have been bombing the enemy continuously, the enemy's first line fighting power is always being reinforced and from February to April the enemy raided our Force 180 times monthly with a total of more than 1,700 planes.

In April, when this air fighting was at its height, Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, moved out to the foremost front lines, and while directing general operations, died in action aboard his plane. Fleet-Ad-

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IMPERIAL NAVY FORCES SINK 13 VESSELS, 17 SUBMARINES OF ENEMY IN APRIL AND MAY

2 Tankers, 6 Freighters, 1 Transport Sunk by Our Undersea Craft

PLANES EXACT TOLL

4 Ships Aggregating 9,400 Tons Sent to Bottom by Our Fleet's Air Arm

Thirteen enemy vessels aggregating 111,400 tons were sunk by the Imperial Navy Forces between May 5 and May 24. The Imperial Navy Forces also sank 17 enemy submarines between April 1 and May 20.

These achievements were made known by the Imperial Headquarters in a communique issued at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

The announcement follows:

"1. Imperial Navy Forces during the period from May 5 to May 24 sank the following enemy ships:

(1) By submarines:

Oil tankers	2	30,000 tons
Freighters	6	57,000 "
Transport	1	15,000 "

(2) By airplanes:

Transports	4	9,400 tons
Total	13	111,400 "

"2. Imperial Navy Forces during the period from April 1 to May 20 sank 17 enemy submarines.

Lower House Decides To Send Delegates To Comfort Troops

The House of Representatives at Wednesday's session of the Lower House Council decided to send selected house members as special delegates to comfort the Japanese Expeditionary Forces stationed in Manchoukuo, North, Central and South China. The delegates are expected to leave for fronts in mid-summer, it is understood. The Lower House also decided to send special comfort missions to Army and Navy hospitals throughout Japan this fall and also to send a message of condolence to be read on the occasion of the State Funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

NAVY DAY IS HAILED BY GERMAN ADMIRAL

Commander-in-Chief Karl Doenitz Cables Felicitations to Japanese Navy

Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Naval Forces, cabled today a felicitious message to the Japanese Navy on the occasion of Japan's Navy Day commemorating the 38th anniversary of the Battle of the Japan Sea, it was disclosed.

The message follows:

"On this felicitous occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Battle of the Japan Sea I wish to extend on behalf of the German Navy our whole-hearted congratulations to the Japanese Navy. That great victory, which will ever shine in the naval annals of the world, was the manifestation to the whole world of the fulfilment by the people of Japan of an unparalleled great mission through their national unity and indomitable spirit. We are now filled with admiration for the Japanese Navy which has shown before our very eyes its superb strategy and indomitable spirit of smiting the enemy to the finish wherever he may appear and however persistent he may be.

"The German Navy deems it a great honor to be able to cooperate harmoniously and interdependently with the Japanese Navy on the seas in this war of constructing a new world order. The numerous past achievements of our navies against the enemy's navies, merchant marine and air forces and the absolute mutual trust and confidence in our fighting power and unshakable fighting spirit will surely bring to us final victory.

"On this felicitious occasion of the anniversary of the glorious victory of the Japanese Navy, we wish to express again our whole-hearted congratulations and respect to our comrades of the Japanese Navy."

RUSSO-NIPPON WAR HERO PASSES AWAY ON MONDAY

Lieutenant-General Tatsuzo Idogawa, retired, died at 10:40 a.m. Monday, at his residence in Omori Ward, at the age of 76.

Farewell services for the late Lieutenant-General will be held from 1-2 p.m. on Thursday at the Aoyama Funeral Hall, under the chairmanship of General Baron Shigeru Honjo.

The deceased alternately held positions as the commander of the Third Infantry Division and Second Infantry Brigade of the Imperial Guards, secretary to war ministers, the first military attache to be dispatched to China and many other important posts.

During the Russo-Japanese war, the late Lieutenant-General was especially conferred a personal citation from Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces to Manchuria, for his dazzling successes.

ELEMENTS DISTURB U.S. UNITS ON ATTU

Troops Are Also Harassed by Nippon Planes Raiding From Mysterious Base

The American forces that landed on Attu Island are being stricken with untold agonies by the dense fog and the alternate freezing snowstorms and drenching downpours, and adding to their distresses, the baffled Americans are harassed by the repeated raids of the Japanese warplanes that launch devastating assaults from some mystery base, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

Relative to the progress of the operations on Attu Island, the United States Navy Department announced that in spite of the hardships that are being suffered under the adverse weather conditions on the island, the American army forces there are continuing their advance.

In connection with the mystery base of the Japanese warplanes, the perplexed Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox remarked, "We are baffled as to the locality of the air base of the Japanese planes that have twice raided the American forces."

Undisclosed positions of the American forces in the New Hebrides Islands were bombed by the Imperial Air Forces on Sunday, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on Tuesday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei which reported a telegram from Washington.

The Imperial Air Forces bombed the positions of the American forces on Guadalcanal Island on Sunday night, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on Tuesday, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires which quoted a telegram from Washington.

245 Planes Downed

Of the anti-Axis warplanes that have raided southern Italy, 137 were shot down by the Italian air arm while 108 were downed by the ground battery during the past three weeks, it was announced by the Italian High Command, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

Fighting Spirit Surges Up Among Men of Nippon Navy

Navy Press Reporter Tells of Close Relations Between Late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and His Subordinates At One of the Front Line Bases in the South

By HIROSHI OKAMOTO
Of the Navy Press Corps

ON BOARD X X AIRCRAFT CARRIER.—Fighting spirit, more furious and virile than ever, has seized hold of the men aboard an X X aircraft carrier since this morning. It was this morning that the news of the death in action of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, arrived at a distant base. The news caused great surprise as well as sorrow, but the surprise that "Commander-in-Chief Yamamoto was killed in action" has turned into a stern fighting spirit for the war is so serious that "even our Commander-in-Chief Yamamoto was killed."

The same sentiment pervades every one of our fighting men aboard other warships at anchor at this base. The news of his death in action also has roused great wrath among all the Japanese navymen who looked up to the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto as if he were their affectionate father.

Airfield Experience

It was on a certain day of April that navy airmen took off before the eyes of Commander-in-Chief Yamamoto in an operation in which some of them were killed in action. This was the day when navy fighter planes hopped off from a foremost base in the Southeastern Pacific area and then scored very brilliant results.

The early morning chill receded and light sand dust peculiar to the locality began to fall on our shoulders. The heat was sultry. It was at this time that the Commander-in-Chief was seen serenely sitting on a rattan chair in the middle of a room in the barrack there. Admiral Yamamoto was attired in a pure white uniform with his cap turned slightly backward. He was holding his sword with his "glorious three-fingered right hand."

Commander-in-Chief Yamamoto with his tight mouth and gleaming eyes, impressed everyone. From this stern figure, however, one got the impression of a genial personality, but no one could ever imagine that he was the man who had carried out a series of really great naval and aerial exploits since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

His physical and facial features were hardly that of a man 60 years old. It was because he was brought up among the tall masts and towering funnels aboard warships for many years that he retained his youth. The men who were about to start out were lined up before the barrack where Admiral Yamamoto was. A sense of satisfaction for having seen their commander-in-chief face to face was expressed on their faces. Their commander ordered them to "take off." All the men watched their commander and saluted him. Commander-in-Chief Yamamoto was standing with the air-commander. The two returned their salutes.

Commander-in-Chief Yamamoto in the white uniform was standing attentive near the runway, as one plane after another was taking off with brown sand dust trailing after it. The sand dust settled upon Admiral Yamamoto's white uniform. Commander-in-Chief Yamamoto was waving his cap above his head to give the send-off. It took a long time for a great formation of planes to take off, but Admiral Yamamoto stood firmly throughout.

The last plane failed to take off quickly. One of his staff officers advised Commander-in-Chief Yamamoto to go back to his barrack, but he walked over to the plane and, when he drew near it, he stood still again waiting for the plane to take-off. A whirring sound was heard from the plane shortly afterward. When the plane was running past the commander-in-chief, Admiral Yamamoto waved his cap again The men aboard the plane repeated the salute.

Inspired Our Navy Wild Eagles

This photo taken at a certain base in the South Pacific shows the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, in foreground, seeing off fighters of the Imperial Navy Air Force taking off on an expedition against the enemy.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

OFFICERS ARE SELECTED FOR TRADE CORPORATION

Government Picks Reisuke Ishida as President of New Control Body

The Commerce and Industry Ministry announced on Tuesday that the Government has informally decided upon the choice of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Overseas Trade Corporation, the inauguration of which is expected to take place shortly.

According to the announcement the Government decided to appoint Reisuke Ishida, former managing director of the Mitsui Bussan Company, as President and Chotaro Arima, former managing director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and Mr. Tasuo Sumii, chairman of the board of directors of the Key Materials Control Corporation, as Vice-Presidents of the new corporation.

The Overseas Trade Corporation will be the sole control agent for trade within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and will be capitalized at ¥300,000,000, it was learned.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis

STOCKHOLM—After years of research work financed by Ning Gustaf of Sweden the Physical Chemical Institute of the Upsala University, under the direction of Professors Svedberg and Tiselius, succeeded in discovering and isolating the virus of cerebro spinal meningitis.

Shipping Board Created

BERLIN—A shipping construction board has been created by Minister of Munitions Professor Albert Speer for the purpose of dealing with the construction and repair of warships and merchantmen so as to meet war necessities.

Welfare in South Will Be Promoted

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this cooperation continued the future of French Indo-China could be guaranteed.

Questioned about the prospect of further continued resistance by Chungking, Minister Aoki replied that with the steady progress made by Nanking in constructing a new China, the Chinese people had come to realize the futility of Chungking's resistance against Japan resulting in their drifting away from Chungking.

In reply to a query by Stefani, Mr. Aoki declared that since the immediate purpose of construction in the South was the establishment of a system of self-sufficiency that could withstand a protracted war, as much self-sufficiency as was possible in each area was desirable to lighten the burden on wartime transportation. However, the minister said, the real East Asia Japan was striving for did not envisage a closed door.

YAMAMOTO'S ASHES TO BE BURIED HERE

Granted Site in Tama Cemetery Next to Grave of Fleet-Admiral Togo

The late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, whose heroic death on a plane in the firing lines in the southern waters has aroused the fighting spirit of the people as never before, will rest eternally in the Tama municipal cemetery near the grave of the late Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, hero of the Battle of the Japan Sea in the Russo-Japanese War.

Like the late Marquis Togo's resting place the grave in which the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto will rest will be on a plot of ground measuring 120 square meters which has been offered by the city. It also will be located in a space of the Tama cemetery which is reserved for the burial places of exceptionally distinguished persons. This space has an area of 3,000 tsubo out of 300,000 tsubo the entire cemetery covers.

The presentation of the site of the grave by the Tokyo Municipality was formally decided on by the municipal council in a meeting called for the purpose Wednesday morning.

The State Funeral Committee was approached and its consent came quickly.

Mayor Gives Statement

General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, in a statement to the press, talked of the honor that will be Tokyo's of having the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, whose gallant death has stirred all the people, rest for ever in the city cemetery.

He imagined the glory the 7,000,000 residents of the Capital will feel when the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto has been buried, by contemplating the fact that two Fleet-Admirals who distinguished themselves, one in the Russo-Japanese War, and the other in the War of Greater East Asia, both the most important wars to Japan, have their eternal resting places close to them.

More people than before visited the Navy Club on Tuesday and paid silent tribute to the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto.

There were all sorts of people. There were men and women in ceremonial clothes, house-wives with a child on the back, old men leaning on sticks, laborers, men and women students in uniform.

All these people walked up to the altar on which the Fleet-Admiral's ashes lay in an urn, remained in meditation for a while, burned incense and departed.

Today's Press Comments

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miral Yamamoto standing on the front lines of air fighting and glaring at the enemy reminds one of Fleet-Admiral Togo on the bridge of the Mikasa at the time of the Battle of the Japan Sea.

Our forces in the area of the Aleutians in the north are making successful counter-attacks on the enemy although they are outnumbered, and they have never before been in higher spirits than they are today.

The Imperial Air and Submarine Units have violently attacked the enemy vessels engaged in operations in the area, sunk and damaged seven of them including battleships.

In the area of the Indo-Burma border our forces are strongly entrenched, and drive back enemy troops with heavy losses each time they make counter-attacks. Thus it will be seen that we continue in the position to be sure of triumphing the enemy into which we have been enabled to get by the results which have been achieved by the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

However, we must determine to go through a series of tests before we get the final victory. If material abundance is the alpha and omega, America's colossal production will cause men to be amazed. The deciding factor of war is in spiritual power. A virile and undaunted fighting spirit and an adamant determination to annihilate the enemy are the final factors to lead the war to victory. The Mongol Invasion threw Japan into a crucible of excitement. The sincerity and loyalty of the Japanese were "appreciated" by Heaven with the result that providential favors appeared. This is the year to make Japan's victory decisive.

YUYANGKWAN FALL IS BLOW TO CHIANG

Chungking War Council Hurriedly Called

Domei

NANKING, May 25.—The capture of the vital base of Yuyangkwan in the enemy's Sixth War Zone by the Japanese troops yesterday, following closely upon the capture of Kungan, is being regarded by Chungking authorities as representing a threat to the front gates of Chungking itself, according to information reaching here.

It is reported that General Chiang Kai-shek hurriedly called a meeting of his war council including Generals Ho Ying-chin, Ho Yao-tsu, and Pai Chung-hsi immediately upon learning of the fall of the base to discuss appropriate measures for stemming the relentless Japanese drive westward.

The information said that the ultimate decision reached by the Chungking leaders was to order the immediate dispatch of strong units of the Ninth War Zone to aid the harassed troops in the Sixth War Zone.

The fact that the Chungking authorities are reported to be stressing the necessity of resurveying strategy against the Japanese Army following the defeats now being suffered by their troops is regarded here as indicating the growing ineffectiveness of Chungking strategy.

Germans Bring Down 44 Planes

Forty-four of the anti-Axis warplanes that attempted to raid Dortmund by taking advantage of the moonlight last Sunday night were shot down by effective German anti-aircraft fire and by the Luftwaffe, resulting in the estimated loss of approximately 350 skilled and experienced anti-Axis airmen, it was announced by German military authorities, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

It was also announced that serious damages were inflicted upon a hospital compound in Dortmund when the ruthless marauders indiscriminately bombed the establishment. Of the four hospital buildings, two were completely demolished and the remaining two seriously damaged. The auditorium and the chapel on the hospital compound were also heavily damaged.

Hail to the Glorious Navy Day! Hail to the Triumphant Japanese Navy!

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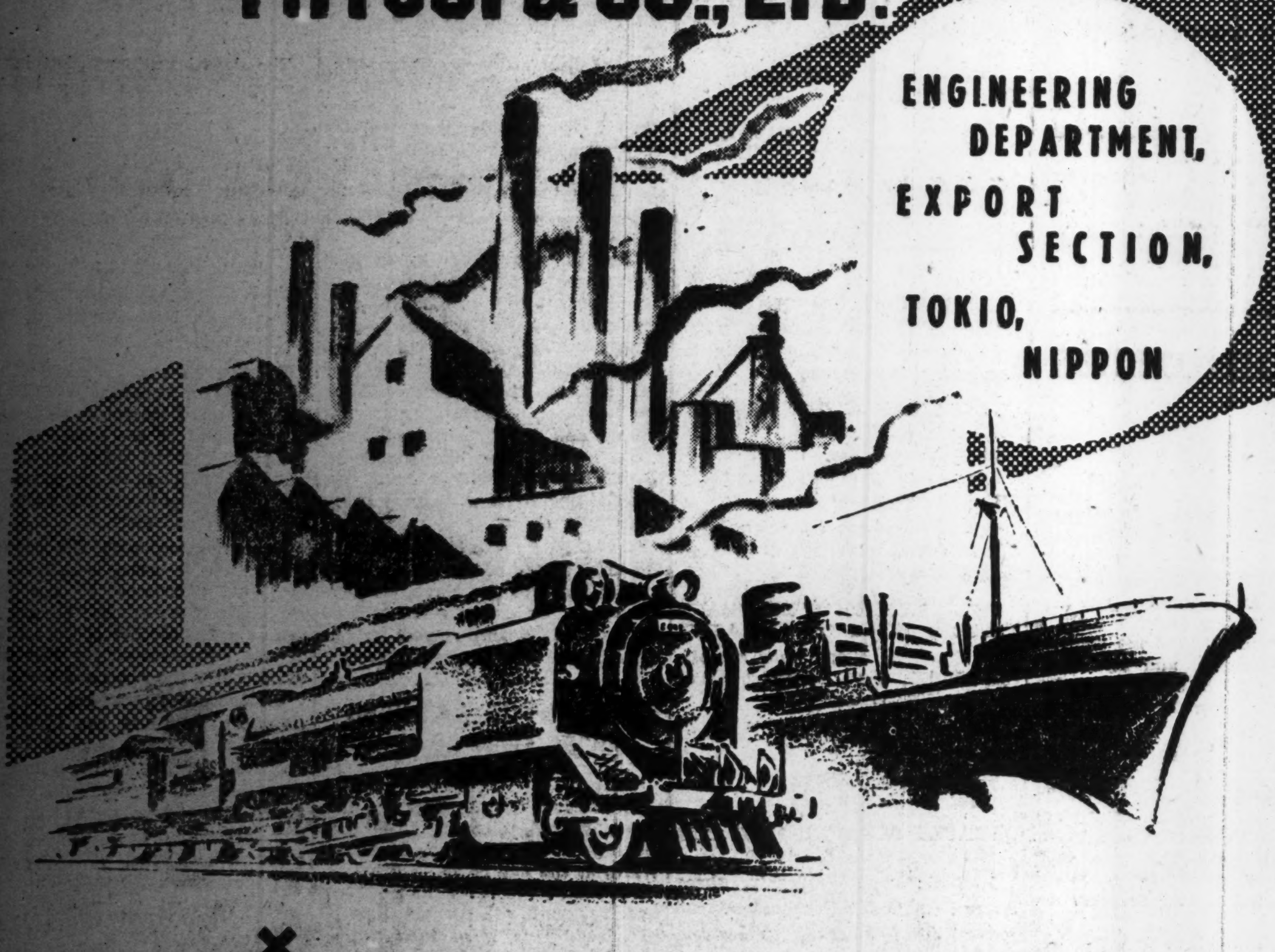

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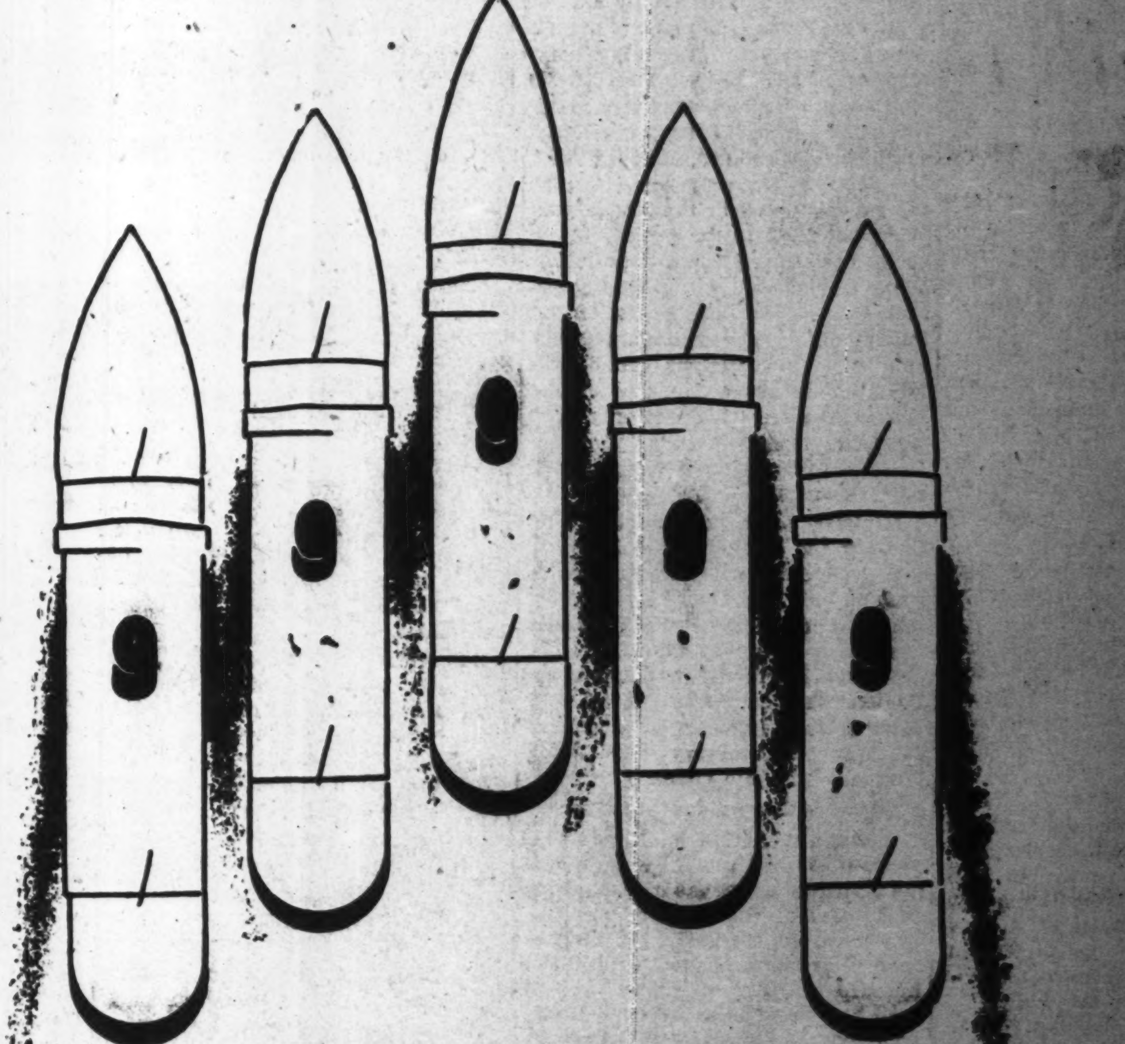

Our March is O'er The Violent Waves!

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HISTORY OF JAPAN AS GREAT SEA POWER TRACED

Completely Surrounded by Water, Empire's Very Existence Depended on Control Of Oceans; Today Nippon's Navy Reigns Supreme in Greater East Asia Sea

Part I

JAPAN being completely surrounded by water cannot exist without a firm control of the ocean. The sea is the life-line of Japan. Not only the prosperity but the very existence of Japan depends on its defense of the sea. Thousands of years ago, the defenseless sea was a natural wall defending Japan, but the advance of civilization broke through the wall and reduced its power of defense to naught. Not only the sea, but the limitless stretch of skies was conquered as well by human power. The defense of land must be now coupled with that of water and air.

The success of the current war hinges largely on the control of the seas and skies. The construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere cannot be possibly realized without securing the defense of seas and skies. In the present war, the mission of Japanese seamen who are entrusted with the defense of the Pacific and the wide spread of skies over Greater East Asia, is more than great.

Within a span of one year and half since the declaration of war on the United States and Britain was proclaimed, the Imperial Navy has scored such glorious victories as have never been witnessed in the history of naval battles. The Imperial Navy successfully extended its invicible strength over the Pacific and Indian Oceans. However, it is yet too rash to imagine that the war is nearing its end. It has just gone through the first stage and the most decisive part is yet to come. Such being the case, immediate measures must be taken in order to strengthen the naval force.

Proper to Trace History

At the present time, when big strides must be taken to increase the invincible power of the Navy, it is proper to trace the history of the Imperial Navy back to its earliest days. The Japanese Navy was created by the Emperor Jimmu when He led His men on His sacred expedition.

However, the modern navy was first inaugurated after the Meiji Restoration. The national isolation policy strictly observed during the Tokugawa Shogunate kept Japan tightly shut within its own boundary with no intercourse with the outer world, for a long stretch of over 300 years. With the Meiji Restoration the Japanese people suddently awoke from their long slumber, looked at the bright—to them—unknown world, and realized the urgency of defending their country.

Thus, they commenced building the Navy. The Navy which was first originated by Kaishu Katsu, Naval pioneer, laid the foundation of the present naval force. It is not an exaggeration to state that the firm foundation of the Imperial Navy was laid by the Emperor Meiji. Through His great interest and effort the Imperial Navy was enabled to develop into a powerful and mighty force, unparalleled in the world. The invincibility of the Imperial Navy was verified by the unprecedented victories in the Sino-Japanese War and later in the Russo-Japanese War.

From time immemorial Japan has been called, "Urayasu-no Kuni," (peace all round the nation) or "Kashihokochitaru-no-Kuni," (nation with full armament). Japan being surrounded by waters, it is natural that the Japanese forefathers were instilled with a true marine and militaristic spirit. Japanese history is inseparably related with the ocean and its prosperity depends upon the sea. The eastern expedition of Emperor Jimmu was conducted by way of water when He led His men from northern Kyushu up on the eastern course through the Inland Sea till finally He reached Naniwa (present Osaka) after several years of hardships and privations.

Emperor Jimmu at Yamato

Emperor Jimmu and His expeditionary force succeeded in arriving at Yamato (present Nara Prefecture) where He met adversity in the battle fought against Nagasunehiko due to the disadvantage of not being acquainted with the topography. Then Emperor Jimmu changed His course round the southern sea and landed on Kumano. There, He and His men fought valiantly against the enemy in defiance of precipitous mountains and numerous adversities and succeeded in laying the foundation of Yamato. The strategy adopted by Emperor Jimmu of attacking the enemy from the back, thus taking over the enemy by surprise should be recorded in the history of the founding of Japan. Also should be recorded the Providential event of the Golden Kite perching on the tip of the bow carried by Emperor Jimmu.

The seamen of Emperor Jimmu and the present Navy cannot adequately be compared, but the dangerous and bold strategy used even at the beginning of the founding of Japan cannot but spur limitless faith and deep sentiment in the hearts of all Japanese, today.

Yamato, where Emperor Jimmu first founded His realm, is not only surrounded by mountains, verdant and superb and suitable to be the center of activities, but is a land of beauty and sublimity. The settling of the capital in Yamato attests to the widely spreading influence of Emperor Jimmu as well as to His foresight to utilize waters for the development of His nation.

Since the day of its foundation, Japan extended its influence far and wide. At the time of Emperor Sujin, Japan saw great prosperity and development in and out of the country. Emperor Sujin sent out four princes for the purpose of permeating His influence into wider areas and at the same time greatly encouraged the shipbuilding industry. Thus, Emperor Sujin contributed to the further development of marine facilities. The intercourse between Japan and the continent was enhanced with the result of Mimana in southern Chosen bringing a tribute to Japan appealing for the latter's protection.

Naval Forces Used

Later, during the reign of the Emperor Keiko, naval forces were used in the expeditions against the Kumaso in Tsukushi (present Oita) and against the Ezo, both native tribes. The Emperor Chuai dispatched His seamen on the expedition against the Kumaso and the Empress Jingu launched a large-scale naval warfare at the time of Her attack on Shiragi in Chosen.

The Emperor Ojin set up the seamen's department in the administrative organ. The Emperor Saimei further contributed to the increase of the naval force by dispatching over 200 ships led by Abe-no-Hirafu on the expedition against the Ezo, who were completely annihilated. The same squadron ventured farther as far as the lower reaches of the Amur River and crushed the Sushen tribe (one of the tribes in Manchuria). Thus Japan's influence was extended far into the northern Continent.

In the third year of the Emperor Tenchi, a special office for the defense of the country was each established in Tsushima, Iki, and Tsukushi. In the following year the Kudara (Chosenese) who became nationalized were employed in constructing a great dike along the Tsukushi shore. Japan thus hurried to adopt defense measures as the result of the experiences during the reign of the Emperor Kimmei.

Used Against Mongols

In the two successive battles fought against the Mongol invaders, one in 1274 and the other in 1281 generally known as the Mongol Invasion naval force was undoubtedly mobilized. The well-known expedition into Chosen by Toyotomi Hideyoshi and the Bahansen (ships often used by pioneer traders in their efforts to trade with foreign countries) which braved high waters to cross to the Asiatic Continent also made concrete contributions toward the development of the Imperial Navy.

Japanese are born-sailors, ardently craving for adventures, but the isolation policy of the Shogunate which continued for three centuries obstructed the further growth of the adventurous spirit of the Japanese. The pioneer traders who daringly sailed out into the sea were most severely punished by the Shogunate officials. While Japan was innocently and peacefully slumbering within its boundary, the western nations, availing themselves of Japan's inactivity, usurped the Southern Regions and China, thus grasping a larger part of the regions now included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Part II

With the full realization of the Meiji Restoration, Japan had to recognize the sad fact that India and China had already been placed under the control of the westerners and foreign flags, the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack and others had been hoisted over various regions in the Pacific Ocean. The coming, just then, of Commodore Perry speeded up the growth of the Imperial Navy on an up-to-date basis.

The Tokugawa Shogunate, utterly amazed and perplexed, suddenly discarded its isolation policy and ordered some warships from the Netherlands. Thus the centuries-old policy was liquidated in favor of the opening of the country for foreign intercourse.

In spite of the clamorous protest against the opening of the country, Japan opened its gates for foreign intercourse. On the occasion of the visit of a Dutch warship, the Shogunate initiated the training of children of the direct retainers of the Shogun for three months in Nagasaki. This was the dawn which preluded the future development of the Imperial Navy. Later the same ship was presented to the Shogunate and was named, "the Kanko Maru," meaning "shedding forth the light of the nation." The ship was 29 ken long, (a ken is about 6 feet) five ken wide, and its power was 150 horse-powers. The ship's armament consisted of six guns.

The Dutch instructor at the Nagasaki Naval Training School predicted that the students possessed very promising qualities. What an irony it is that the Japanese who were first trained by the Dutch instructors have completely crushed the descendants of those who once boasted their superiority in the technique of naval warfare.

In 1860, Kaishu Katsu, on board the warship, the Kanrin Maru, bravely crossed the Pacific and landed on the American Continent proudly hoisting the Naval Ensign. Thus he showed the surging power of Japan, once liberated from the isolation policy. The Navy constructed under the late Shogunate was liquidated and with the Meiji Restoration a new Navy, the Navy of the Emperor saw its birth.

The Namamugi incident in 1862 near Yokohama when one Englishman was killed and two others were wounded, caused armed hostilities between the Shimazu clan and Britain. In the following year the British fleet comprising seven warships attacked Kagoshima, feudal domain of the Shimazu clan, and demanded an enormous indemnity. In the ensuing combat the British suffered unimaginably great casualties including 13 killed and 63 wounded while the Japanese side suffered only five killed and 18 wounded. It was evident that the British having slighted the Japanese power and the inferiority of their war weapons, neglected to make adequate preparations. The Japanese having seen the mighty power of up-to-date war weapons keenly realized the necessity of equipping Japan with weapons of better quality. Three fleet-admirals, Sukeyuki Ito, Yoshika Inoue, and Heihachiro Togo, fathers of the Imperial Navy then young and valiant participated in the combat against the British fleet.

The battle of Bakan in 1864 which was fought against the British-American-French-Dutch Combined Fleet in Shimonoseki left an unforgettable stain in the annals of Japanese naval battles. On that occasion the battery was occupied by the enemies with most of the artilleries either seized or damaged. The fighting came to an end with the signing of a disgraceful truce by which Japan promised to pay $3,000,000 as indemnity. However, the incident further spurred the interest of the people in the development of the Navy.

Navy-Army Section Created

With the realization of the Meiji Restoration, the Emperor Meiji renewed the government administrative organ in which the Navy-Army section was newly installed. In the second year of the Meiji Era, the Military Ministry was established, but it possessed only three warships Fujiyama, Kotetsu, and Chiyoda, and four cargo vessels, Hisha, Hiryu, Kaifu and Chokei. In 1872 when various government administrative organs were firmly established, the War and Navy Ministries were inaugurated separately for the first time. The Navy Ministry then owned merely 17 ships with a total displacement of 13,822 tons.

Japan, for the first one decade since the Meiji Restoration, was enveloped in turmoils and utter consternation, due to the conflicts of the new and the old which obstinately maintained their respective ideologies. With every revolt, the government freshly realized the urgency of a strong naval force and speeded up the construction of warships.

The shipbuilding plant in Ishikawajima, Tokyo, was founded by the Tokugawa Shogunate and a warship of the Chiyoda-class, 138 tons, was constructed in 1866. The Yokosuka shipbuilding plant which was also founded by the Shogunate was placed under the direct control of the Navy Ministry in 1872 and in the following year two ships, Jungei, 1,450 tons and Seiki 897 tons were built.

The Government also ordered three iron-clad warships, Fuso, 3,717 tons, Kongo and Hiei, 2,248 tons each, from England in 1875. In the same year the Seiki Maru was dispatched on a cruise of European ports. Admiral Yoshika Inoue, (then Lieutenant-Commander) was the commander on this ship.

Imperial Precepts Granted

In 1882 the Imperial Precepts for Soldiers and Sailors was granted which clarified the principles of the Navy. Extra tax was levied for increasing the number of ships. The Navy Ministry then planned to build 32 ships, large, medium and small, and torpedo-gunboats for the ensuing eight years as from 1883. The plan was then submitted to the Diet but only to be rejected. Then, the Emperor Meiji granted 300,000 yen for shipbuilding while the government officials and civilian volunteered to donate ten per cent of their salaries for the same purpose. In hurrying up shipbuilding, Japan undoubtedly had China in mind. As was anticipated Japan and China met in hostilities in 1894.

At the outset of the Sino-Japanese War, Japan was equipped with 31 warships, and 24 torpedo-boats with a total displacement of 61,370 tons. This tonnage, as compared with that of 1872, was an increase by five times. However, compared with the mighty naval force of China symbolized by the two great armored battleships, the Tingyuan and Chenyuan having the armament of four guns each, Japan was far inferior to the latter both in quantity and quality of warships. With numerically inferior force, Japanese seamen thoroughly smashed the Chinese fleet.

With the decline of the Chinese naval force, Russia with its mighty naval power appeared before the eyes of the Japanese as a massive and colossal rival. The Liaotung Peninsula, Manchoukuo which was ceded to Japan as the result of the war had to be returned to China due to the interference of the three countries, Russia, Germany and France. When Japan was thus humiliated as to capitulate to the meddling of the three nations, she on her part became firmly determined to increase her naval power at any cost.

Part III

On December 8, 1941 Japan added a new page to the history of the world as well as to the annals of the Imperial Navy. Since that memorable day when war was declared on the United States and Britain, Japan has scored unprecedentedly glorious victories in the Pacific and Indian oceans. Those tremendous victories could have never been realized without the self-sacrificing efforts and the hardships gallantly endured by our forefathers. Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, at the last Diet session, duly attributed the great victories to the glories of our ancestors.

In 1892 the government planned a five-year project by which two battleships, one cruiser and one dispatch-ship were to be constructed starting from the following year. Japan then owned 17 ships of 16,840 tons taken as war spoils, as well as the Izumi which she had bought from Chile during the Sino-Japanese war. Thus, Japan's naval force was greatly enhanced.

After the war, Japan, in view of the absolute need of large-sized warships, renewed the shipbuilding program in 1896. According to the new program, four more battleships, six A-class cruisers, ten B-class cruisers, 23 destroyers, 63 torpedo-boats and some other miscellaneous types were to be constructed within the next decade. Just before the commencement of the Russo-Japanese War Japan owned 152 warships, with the total displacement of 264,680 tons. Compared with the naval force in 1872 the number of ships increased by 16 times and compared with the time of the outset of the Sino-Japanese War, four times.

Navy Education Advanced

In the sphere of education the Imperial Navy made tremendous advances. Since 1899 the number enroling at the Naval Academy increased to 200 as compared with the 20 to 60 till then. At the engineering school also the increase of students was conspicuous. In 1900 the Navy Education Headquarters was inaugurated in order to unify and develop the educational measures. The Naval Staff College also made various improvements thus to adequately meet the fast changing conditions. As to the general educational system in the Navy, the spiritual and physical training of the students assumed more importance.

In 1898 at the time of the Hawaiian revolution, Japan dispatched the Naniwa under the command of Admiral Heihachiro Togo, to the island, to protect the Japanese residents there. The annexation of Hawaii to America after the revolution is a well-known historical fact. Two years later the Boxer Rebellion impelled Japan to send its ships to China. The occupation of the Taiku fortress by the Japanese landing corps became famous because of their bravery and gallantry.

In 1903 three warships, Matsushima, Itsukushima, and Hashidate were formed into a training squadron which took naval cadets to Australia and the Southern Regions on practice navigation. Thus the new system of naval training was for the first time introduced.

At the time of the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904, Japan possessed six battleships, eight armored-cruisers including the Nisshin and Kasuga which were previously purchased from Argentina, 57 other warships, 19 destroyers and 76 torpedo-boats, the total number coming up to 166 with the aggregate displacement of 264,680 tons. After the war, Japan obtained 16 warships and five destroyers with an aggregate tonnage of 138,620, as war spoils. In spite of the great loss sustained by Japan during the war, Japan emerged from the war with a strengthened naval force.

Japan Made World Famous

The Battle of the Japan Sea made Japan famous all over the world and Japan became one of the Great Powers with strong naval force, with the termination of the war, Japan came to turn toward America as her great rival while the latter on her part began to assume an antagonistic attitude toward Japan whom she had previously slighted as a small inferior nation. Thus, the basic cause of the current war can be traced far back to the time of the Russo-Japanese War.

For nearly four decades since the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, Japan exercised its utmost in shipbuilding enterprises, training of seamen and in studying military strategy, with America in mind as her imaginary enemy.

Japan for the first time purchased five submarines in America in 1904. As they were brought to Japan in parts, they were assembled at the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal while two

(Continued on Page 6)

Hail to the Glorious Navy Day! Hail to the Triumphant Japanese Navy!

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THE MAN BEHIND THE GUNKAN MARCH

By TSUNEO TOMONAGA

WHO has not heard of the Gunkan March? This immortal song of Nippon's Navy has become so much a part of our national life that the mere mention of its name at once brings to mind the vision of the stately ships of our invincible Navy ploughing through the ocean waves, their huge funnels emitting black smoke, their prows awash with upflung spray, and their decks primed for action.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Gunkan March has assumed a fresh significance. From the bleak, foggy islands of the Aleutians to the palm-fringed golden beaches of the tropical south, and from the surf-washed Australian reefs to the sunkissed sands of the Californian coasts, the stirring strains of the Gunkan March have accompanied the ships of the invincible Imperial Navy. They were there when the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor was blasted into a mangled mass of steel slowly sinking into Davy Jones' Locker, and they were there too when the pride of the British Navy, the Prince of Wales, with its sister ship the Repulse, was relegated to its proper place beneath the rolling combers of the sea off Malai. Everywhere that the doughty ships of the Japanese Navy may go, the Gunkan March goes with them, and with this immortal song, too, goes the spirit of its composer, Tokichi Setoguchi.

Satsuma Spirit

Behind the Gunkan March lies the brave spirit of the Imperial Navy Band, and queerly enough, this Band owed a great deal of its early progress to the staunch spirit of the Satsuma samurai of Kagoshima, for without Lord Shimazu Hisamitsu, lord of the Satsuma Clan, it is probable that the Navy Band might not have developed along the lines that it did. Setoguchi himself, the composer of the Gunkan March, was a Satsuma man, and he first received that invisible call of the Muses when he heard for the first time at the age of ten the rousing strains of martial music produced by the drum and whistle band of Satsuma, the predecessor of the Navy Band. The story, of necessity, goes back to Lord Shimazu Hisamitsu.

In 1862, a few years before the Meiji Restoration, Lord Shimazu, escorted by his train of retainers, and riding in a palanquin, was returning from Yedo to Kyoto. At Namamugi, near the present Yokohama, a party of three English tourists rode into the procession from the opposite direction, thinking in their arrogance that their horses would scatter the procession from their path. Thus occurred the well-known Namamugi incident.

One of the tourists, a man called Richardson, was killed, and the others were wounded. The following year the English Government demanded satisfaction in the form of monetary payment and the heads of those who had caused Richardson's death. The Shogun giving an evasive answer, Admiral Kuper, with seven warships, appeared off Kagoshima to bombard the city.

Hear Band for First Time

Lord Shimazu, with his usual foresight, had prepared for battle. With the aid of a storm which turned up at the right time, the seven enemy ships were driven off. It was during the brief period when Admiral Kuper's ships were anchord off Kagoshima that the Satsuma warriors heard for the first time the British Navy Brass Band.

Puzzled by this performance of music in the midst of battle, the Satsuma warriors were at a loss to put a correct interpretation on it. But a few men of exceptional intelligence including Lord Shimazu and one Shinpei Kamada, realized in a flash the meaning of this brass band.

After the Meiji Restoration, when all men were thinking that the country was bound to enjoy lasting peace, Lord Shimazu turned to his ministers and counselors, rebuking them for their delusion, and expounding to them his belief that the day would come when Japan would be engaged in a life and death struggle with both America and England, urged them to prepare for the strengthening of the national defenses for the sake of the nation and posterity.

As part of Lord Shimazu's plans, the Satsuma Clan dispatched a band of young men under Shinpei Kamada to Yokohama to be trained in foreign-style military music under John William Fenton in the 2nd year of Meiji, 1869. The necessary musical instruments were ordered from London by Lord Shimazu.

Setoguchi Is Born

On May 10, 1868, Tokichi Setoguchi was born as the second son of Gakubei Setoguchi, who was employed in the Ryukyu Mansion of the Satsuma Clan. His house was at 263, Takami, Josui Village, in the district of Kimotsuki.

An earnest student from his young days, little Tokichi was the pride and joy of his father. When he was ten years of age, whilst he was immersed in a book at his study-table, he heard the stirring strains of military music outside his window. Kamada's Band had returned to Satsuma for a short interval. Though not yet a full-fledged military band, it could still produce sufficiently good music to stir the blood of the easily roused Satsuma men.

It was then that Tokichi Setoguchi heard the call of the Muses, a call which he followed all his life.

When he was thirteen years old, his father agreed to let him be adopted by his younger brother, Gunpachi Oyama, who was then working in the Commissariat Section of the Yokosuka Naval Base. Gakubei believed that if Tokichi went to Yokosuka, he would have better chances of success than if he stayed in Kagoshima.

In 1871 was formed the Ministry of Military Affairs. In the meantime, following the example of the Satsuma Clan, the Choshu and Tosa Clans had also developed their own military bands. But in 1871, the Satsuma, Choshu and Tosa military bands were merged into one military band under the Ministry Affairs. Later in the year, the Ministry was divided into the War and Navy Ministries, and the military band was also divided into the Army and Navy Bands.

The Satsuma Band, from its long association with the sea, naturally went to the Navy Band. John Fenton was the Band director until 1877. In 1879 the Navy Band invited Franz Eckert to assume the post vacated by Fenton.

Meanwhile, military music had gradually come to be appreciated by the general public, and in 1882, it was sanctioned that members of the Navy Band could be chosen from the general public. The Navy Band was no longer a drum and whistle band. It was a splendid brass band, its members clad in crimson coats and trousers with dark blue stripes. This gaudiness was typical of the age, for the sudden free contact with the West had led to a general taste for the gaudy and the florid.

Tokichi Setoguchi, the Composer of the Gunkan March

In the same year, on December 23, Tokichi Setoguchi joined the Navy Band. There were fifteen others, but Setoguchi was the only one to remain in the Band until he was fifty years old.

At the time that young Setoguchi joined the Navy Band, the Band leader was Suketsune Nakamura, who had been one of the vice-leaders under Shinpei Yamada. In the same Band was one Mitsuzo Yoshimoto, who was the most brilliant man in the group.

Nakamura was the man who consolidated the organization and make-up of the Navy Band. It is not strange, therefore, that the Band should, even now, be affected by the Satsuma spirit. Yoshimoto, however, was from Tottori Prefecture, and was a member of the Ikeda Clan. Gifted with unusual intelligence and musical talent, he was responsible for the Band's artistic and technical advancement even before he became the Band leader after Nakamura's retirement.

Young Setoguchi hero-worshipped Yoshimoto. To his young mind, Yoshimoto represented the acme of musical attainment, and his studies were directed towards his goal of emulating Yoshimoto.

Shows Great Diligence

In May 1897, the Navy Band was ordered to produce a text book on military music. Nakamura, the Band leader, Yoshimoto and Setoguchi were the editors and compilers. Franz Eckert acted as adviser. After the completion of this work, Nakamura retired, and was succeeded by Mitsuzo Yoshimoto.

Setoguchi had been studying hard, trying to overtake his idol, Yoshimoto, but Yoshimoto was ordered to go to Germany for a course of study. Before going he explained to Setoguchi that he (Setoguchi) was studying on the wrong lines. Suketsune Nakamura had completed the organization of the Band, and he, Yoshimoto, had devoted his attention to its artistic and technical development. The Band lacked one thing—its own composition—and, Yoshimoto explained, that was up to Setoguchi himself. No other man, he stressed, could take over the work but Setoguchi. The composition of music was Setoguchi's field of endeavor.

Resolve to Compose

Something seemed to snap in Setoguchi's brain as he listened to Yoshimoto. Composition! The word stirred his blood. Composition! He would compose! He would not fail.

Even after Yoshimoto had gone to Germany, the thought of composition was always in Setoguchi's mind. Awake or asleep, the thought did not leave him.

And thus it was that, in the beginning of the year 1897, Tokichi Setoguchi composed the music of the Gunkan March. One day, the Band leader of the Sasebo Naval Band, Hozumi Tanaka, called on Setoguchi, and showed him a piece of paper on which was written a song. The song had been written by Hiraku Toriyama, one time attendant to Lord Naohiro of the Bishu Clan. Toriyama was a man of talent, of a very studious nature, and was also a poet of merit. At that time he was a teacher in the Peeresses' School in Tokyo, and he had written this song in his spare time in honor of the Japanese Navy.

Setoguchi read the words. It had strength, it had grace, it had endurance. It lacked one thing—music. Band leader Tanaka urged Setoguchi to write the music to this song, and Setoguchi needed no second encouragement. And thus was composed the immortal music of the Gunkan March.

In 1900 the music was slightly altered to fit the military march pattern, and on April 30 of the same year the Gunkan March was played publicly for the first time off Kobe in the grand naval review of that year.

Just before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, Yoshimoto returned to Japan, and Setoguchi heard for the first time the meaning of an orchestra. Both Yoshimoto and Setoguchi pledged themselves to devote all their lives to the orchestralization of the Navy Band.

Gunkan March in Europe

In 1902 the warship Asamá was sent from Japan to attend the coronation ceremony of Edward VII of England, and for the first time in history, a Japanese Navy Band played in Europe. The Gunkan March was played amidst great applause.

The following year, a Japanese training warship cruised to Australia, and the Gunkan March completely won over the Australians.

Setoguchi, in the meantime, had become Band leader of the Yagumo, and then the Mikasa. When the Mikasa caught fire on September 10, 1905, Setoguchi became Band leader of the Shikishima, and then the Izumo.

In 1907, a World's Fair was held at Jamestown, in Virginia, and the Chitose and the Kasanami were sent to represent Japan. Setoguchi was dispatched as the Band leader, and whilst there he noted again the urgent need of orchestralization.

The same year Yoshimoto died suddenly, and Setoguchi strengthened his resolve to carry forward the movement which Yoshimoto and he had started. The following year, 1908, permission was granted to Setoguchi to form an orchestra.

A couple of years of hard practice followed. In 1910 the Navy Band gave its first orchestral performance before some officers of the Navy Ministry and prominent musicians. On June 5 the same year, the Navy Band gave its first public performance at the Yurakuza Theater.

The next year, the Kurama and the Tone were dispatched to Europe for the coronation ceremony of George V, and Setoguchi went again as Band leader.

Wins High Esteem

Setoguchi's efforts had raised the Navy Band into the high esteem of both official and public circles. Under his leadership the Navy Band played on the occasion of the Funeral of the Great Emperor Meiji, at the Funeral of the Empress Shoken, and at the Enthronement Ceremony of the Emperor Taisho.

In 1917, November 15, Tokichi Setoguchi, after 35 years of active service in the Navy Band, retired at the age of fifty. In honor of his retirement, a farewell concert was held at the Imperial Theater, where the Navy Band played a composition by Kosaku Yamada specially composed in honor of Setoguchi. Setoguchi retired to his residence at Imai-cho, Azabu.

Retirement from the Navy Band, however, had not diminished Setoguchi's energies nor his desire to compose something for the nation. Almost immediately after his retirement, he consented to act as the adviser to the Tanabe Musical Instruments Company.

By this time European music had become vastly popular in Tokyo, and all the universities had their own bands. Setoguchi agreed to conduct and tutor various orchestras, chief among which were:

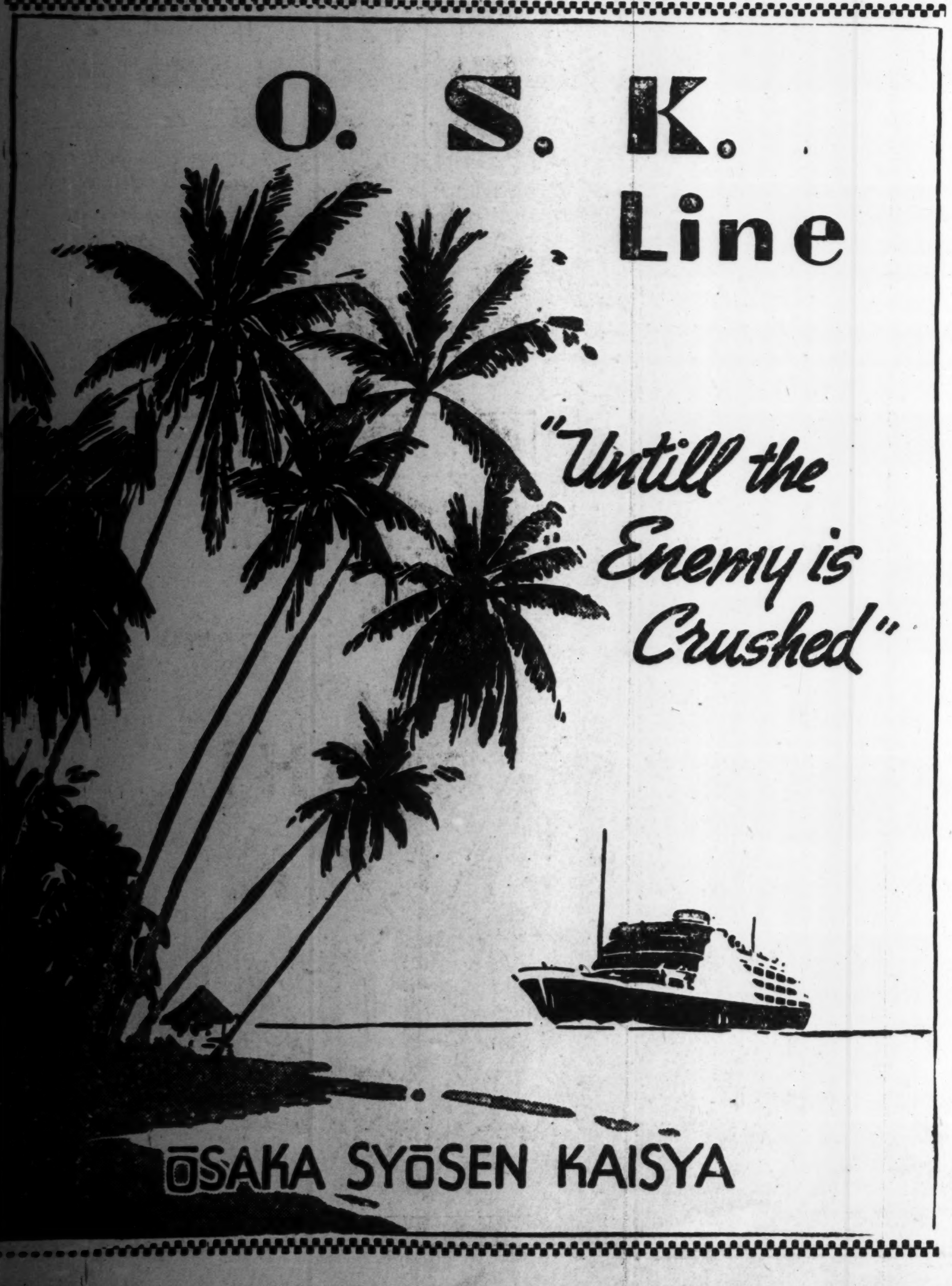
1. Baron Takei's Symphony Orchestra
2. Hosei University Musical Department
3. Peers' School Musical Department
4. Kyoto Imperial University Musical Department
5. Tokyo Imperial University Musical Department.

At the same time Setoguchi had formed a boys' band at the Josenji Temple, near his home in Azabu. He could hear the band playing from his bedroom window, and the progress of this band was the joy of his heart in his retirement.

When Edward VIII's coronation ceremony was proclaimed, the Ashi-

(Continued on Page 7)

Hail to the Glorious Navy Day! Hail to the Triumphant Japanese Navy!



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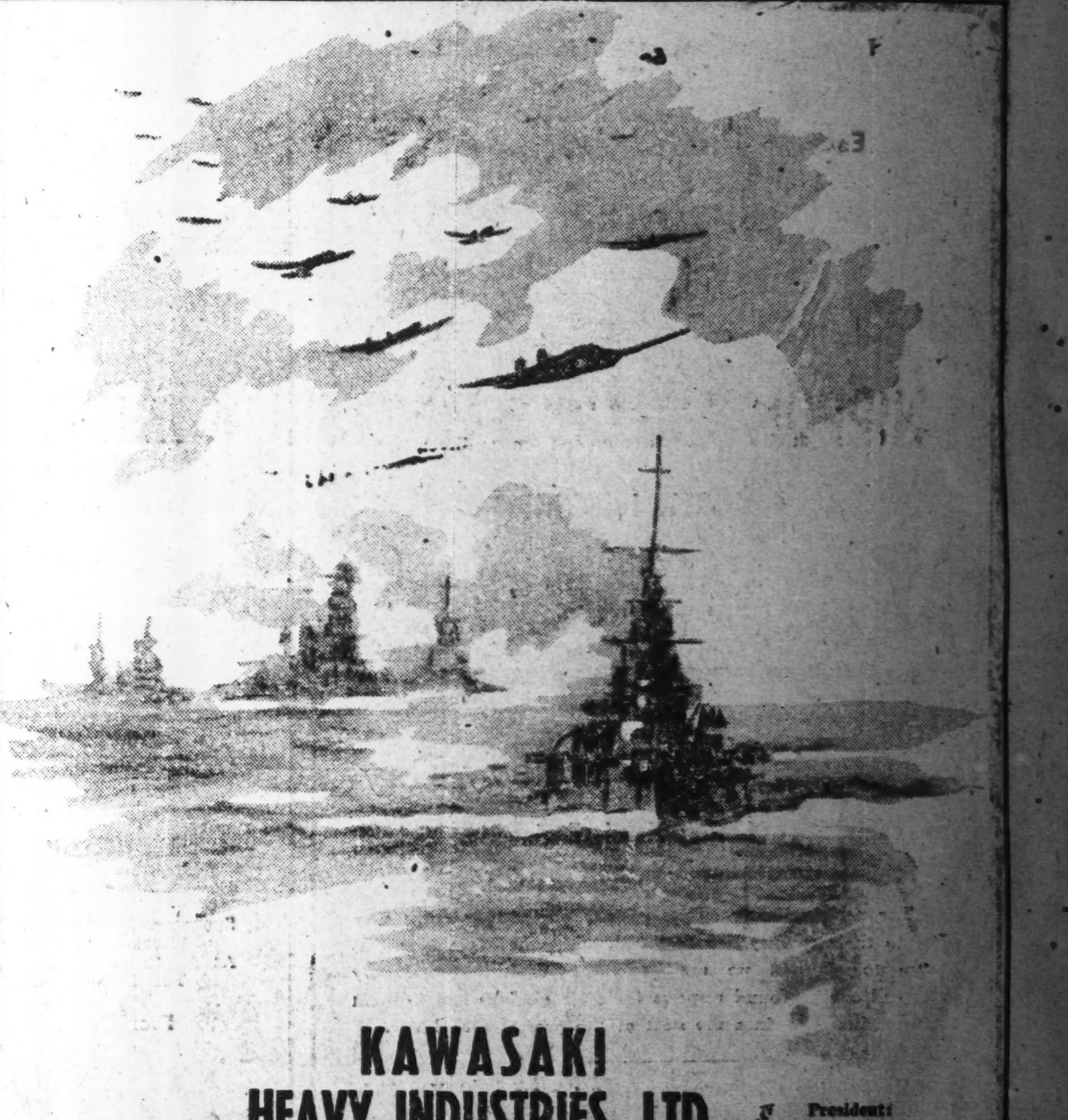

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Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto Carved New Page in History

From His Naval Cadet Days to His Heroic Death He Was Intent on One Thing—the Perfection of Nippon's Navy

By IKUJIRO WATANABE

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

At the time of the Battle of the Japan Sea, the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto was a young naval cadet participating in the memorable battle on board the warship Nisshin. Exchange of fire continued all day long on May 27, and 98 men were killed or wounded on board the Nisshin. On the following day, Naval Cadet Yamamoto was wounded on his left arm and was carried on a stretcher to a steam launch. When his comrades encouraged him to get well as soon as possible and to come back among them he gently smiled with tears in his eyes. When he was wounded he applied the white cloth he had on on which his father had written down the verse composed by his mother, on his wound. It was his parents' present to him when he departed for the battlefield. The verse reads, "Do your utmost for the August Sovereign and State. Bushido will bloom out in beauty even after your death." Now this very cloth and his uniform are kept at the shrine in his birthplace, Nagaoka, mutely attesting to the bravery and gallantry of the late Fleet-Admiral.

His wound then was very serious and the doctor predicted that the left arm had to be cut off, but fortunately he pulled through with the loss of only two fingers.

In 1906 he got on board the most up-to-date warship, Kashima as navigator. All through the days of navigation he shouldered the responsibility of marking some hundred charts whenever notices were issued. His unbending sense of responsibility greatly impressed his subordinates.

He was sturdy, daring and fearless as a warrior, but, on the other hand, he was well versed and composed 31-syllable Japanese poems. He found a true and lasting friendship in Mrs. Ito Nishiyama who is a relative of his and they kept corresponding in verses from his youth to his death. Some of his poems are full of fervent and ardent patriotism, the same which is always discernable in the poems composed by the patriots of the early Meiji Era.

In 1916 he succeeded to the Yamamoto Family and two years later married 23 year-old Reiko Mihashi (present Mrs. Yamamoto), daughter of Yasumori Mihashi, retired judicial officer, who was a model Samurai type. He was then raising live-stock and made it his daughter's responsibility to deliver milk bottles every morning before she left for school.

The late Fleet-Admiral's honest and upright character was well tested when he proposed to Reiko. On that occasion he told her all the sicknesses he had suffered and even made his wounds known to her.

Exerted Energies

When he was installed in the Naval Affairs Bureau, he exerted all his energy and spent every minute in the betterment of communication technique and in instructing young officers and men, while he made minute investigation in the matter of fuel, time and again stressing the importance of acquiring sufficient fuel which would move the 8-8 Battle Squadron Program. In 1920 when he was dispatched to Boston as a military attache, he travelled as far as Mexico in order to make careful study of crude petroleum produced in that region.

At the time of the Japan-American Communications Conference in Washington the Fleet-Admiral, then Commander, played an active part assisting Ambassador Baron Kijuro Shidehara and on the occasion his ability and tact is reported to have amazed Norman Davis, Undersecretary of State of America.

In 1939 the preliminary Disarmament Conference in London, Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, then Rear-Admiral, represented Japan, firmly and resolutely refusing to observe the ratio of 5, 5, 3 which had been enforced upon Japan at the Washington Conference and claiming equality of armament. Being completely taken aback by the stern attitude of the Rear-Admiral, the American Plenipotentiary Norman Davis was "reeling under a staggering blow" dealt by Japan and commented that Japan was actually taking the upper-hand over America who had been able to manipulate the Washington Conference at her own will. Japan's self-assured attitude at the London Conference must be attributed to the probably superior capacity of then Rear-Admiral Yamamoto to that of Fleet-Admiral Viscount Tomosaburo Kato or was due to the inferior ability of himself to that of Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes who had maneuvered the Washington Conference, thus Norman Davis further stated as to the proceedings of the same Conference. In later years he further admitted the ability of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, predicting that the latter would become a great and fearless commander.

As Norman Davis had prophesied at the time of the London Conference he achieved historic victories in the Battle of Pearl Harbor and in the ensuing Pacific operations, as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. The importance of Hawaii in the Pacific campaigns was prophesied by the late Fleet-Admiral's uncle Rear-Admiral Tei Nomura after he had been to the island aboard the Naniwa, apparently foretelling that America would surely utilize that island as her offensive base. Then he dispatched First-Lieutenants Rokuro Yashiro (later Admiral Baron) and Naganori Ogasawara (later Vice-Admiral to Hawaii to investigate Pearl Harbor.

Takes Leading Part

Being spurred by the unreasonable ratio of 5, 5, 3 enforced upon Japan, at the Washington Conference in 1922, the strenuous and rigorous training according to the famous slogan, "Monday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Friday," was commenced, the late Fleet-Admiral taking a leading part. In 1924 being installed in the Kasumigaura Aviation Corps as head instructor, he devoted himself in training aerial fighters to make them superior in technique and excel in fighting spirit. In 1918 he was appointed commander of the warship Akagi and two years later assumed the position of the head of the technical Section of the Naval Aviation Headquarters. In 1933 he became commander of the aviation fighting corps and in 1935 Chief of the Naval Aviation Headquarters and in the same year he was appointed Vice-Navy Minister. For many years till he assumed the heavy responsibility of Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in August 1939, he devoted himself to the strengthening of naval air forces. It is not an exaggeration to comment that the great and conspicuous improvement and progress in aviation technique owe a great deal to the indefatigable and patient efforts of the late Fleet-Admiral.

Though his achievements were great in the current war, his name must be forever remembered and recorded in the history of the Imperial Navy not only as a great fighter and strategist, but as an earnest and sincere contributor to the progress of the aviation technique. When he was an instructor at the Kasumigaura Aviation Corps, he initiated the construction of the Kasumigaura Aviation Shrine where those who met death during training should be enshrined. The Shrine was founded with the monetary donation of all the naval officers without requesting the civilians to contribute for the same purpose.

Confident of Superiority

Through incessant training of airmen he became confident of Japan's superiority in quality to America or Britain though in quantity Japan was tied by the infamous bond of the Washington Conference. In 1930 he accompanied Japan's delegates to the London Naval Disarmament Conference. On that occasion he became indignant at the weak attitude of the Japanese delegates, because he was confident of Japan's naval strength through years' experiences. Later in 1934 at the Preliminary Disarmament Conference in London he took up stern and unyielding attitude toward the other participators of the Conference. Because of his straightforward and unflinching manner, the British and American statesmen, crafty manipulators of world affairs were placed in an awkward position. Once during the Conference, David Lloyd George said that he was greatly interested in Japan's Plenipotentiary, but owing to his bad eyesight he could not see the latter's face clearly. Then all the others held their breath in anticipation of the ensuing answer by the leading figure of the Conference. Then Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, nonchalantly thrust out his close-cropped head saying that Lloyd George might stroke his face. Then Lloyd George saying, "Thank you," calmly stroked the face offered to him. This little episode forever remained in the minds of the other delegates as an evidence of two great leaders Occidental and Oriental competing with each other in the intelligence test.

In 1934 Japan issued an official notification abrogating the Washington Agreement and two years later in 1936 again formally announced Japan's intention of liberating itself from the bond of the London Disarmament Conference. Thus, Japan maneuvered itself into the heaving waters of the Pacific with far greater necessity of completing the naval armament. Doubtlessly the Fleet-Admiral's enthusiasm for the increase of naval forces both spiritually and materially was more than prompted by Japan's liberation from the bond. In 1935 he was particularly honored with the granting of the Order of the Rising Sun Double-Rayed, for his meritorious service to the Navy when he was the chief of the Technical Section of the Navy Aviation Headquarters. His service to the Navy during that period enabled victories in the China Affair. Being so honored he boldly commented that he had done nothing particularly to be recognized, but he had endeavored in manufacturing aircraft and ammunitions with the view of probable crush with America some day and only that those war weapons were happily tested of their quality by the China Affair. How bold and outspoken he was then: However his concern was always for probable commencement of armed hostilities against America.

In 1936 with the entrance of Admiral Osami Nagano into the Cabinet as Navy Minister, he was appointed Vice-Navy Minister. His friends in his home town congratulated him for the promotion, but as for himself he openly remarked he would rather stay in the Navy Aviation Headquarters, because he added, that he had many things still to complete. A short time later he currently occupied the post of the Chief of the same Headquarters and made a dash toward the realization of his conviction. While he was the Vice-Navy Minister, the Tripartite Military Alliance was concluded.

In 1939 with the installation of a new Cabinet with General Nobuyuki Abe as Prime Minister, the late Fleet-Admiral was appointed Commander-in Chief of the Combined Fleet. He was then fully prepared to ride over the Pacific Ocean with the American Continent on the other side of the Pacific. When his classmates at the Nagaoka Boys' Middle School held a celebration party in his honor, the late Fleet-Admiral stated. "It has been a month since I was installed in the important post, but since then I have never slept peacefully thinking of the weighty responsibility. People can always exert their utmost in whatever they do regardless of success or failure. When I was dispatched to the Disarmament Conference I could openly vow that I would do my best irrespective of the result. However, in my present position I cannot make a choice. There is no alternation of success or failure, but I must have full confidence in the strength of the Combined Fleet. Therefore, I cannot rest till sure victory is ascertained."

One month after that statement to his class-mates, the Fleet-Admiral gave full assertion that he was confident in the strength of the Naval Forces and just two months before the commencement of the current war he stated at the meeting of the alumni association "Should hostilities be started, our Navy is strong enough to take full responsibility of naval warfare. It will never fail you." All the attendants could not keep tears from their eyes at the strong and confidential assertion of the Fleet-Admiral.

Exert Our Utmost

Prior to the commencement of the war, he wrote to one of his intimate friends in his home town stating, "Now, the way we should follow being clearly fixed, we will exert our utmost in the fulfillment of our mission." Though simple and concrete were his lines, they overflowed with unflinching determination. Another of his letters reads, "It is more than embarassing for me to know that you are putting too much trust in me as though the success of naval operations solely depended on me. I cannot do anything more than doing my best in training my men with the view of not slighting minor enemies and of not being scared of strong ones, the gracious spirit embodied in the Imperial Precepts. I have my sincerest trust and faith in my 100,000 men, all reliable and loyal. Should fire be opened against America, we will fight aiming at the downfall of the White House. Neither Guam, the Philippines Hawaii nor San Francisco is our final goal, but the White House and none other is the very objective of our firing."

Not waiting to see the final blow to the White House, the great commander met his gallant death in action in the great expanse of the Pacific waters. In one of his latest poems he imprinted lasting words. "Being a shield for the Great Sovereign, I have neither ambition for fame nor love for life." The great Admiral dedicated his life to the cause of the nation, but his spirit will live forever guarding his country tightly and securely and rushing toward his final objective, the White House.

ISOROKU YAMAMOTO, WARRIOR-POET

By ASATARO MIYAMORI
Special to the Nippon Times

If the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was pre-eminent in the field of arms, as his brilliant exploits unparalleled in the world's naval history attest to, he was by no means deficient in accomplishments in the field of letters. He was a poet of merit and good calligrapher in the best tradition of Japanese warriors.

In Old Japan, writing "tanka," or short poems, was considered one of the essential accomplishments of a gentleman; and even now this tradition exists to a certain extent. Cabinet Ministers, members of the Diet and distinguished soldiers and sailors are expected to be proficient in versemaking and calligraphy. The late Fleet-Admiral upheld this tradition with no little distinction.

The fleet-admiral used to say, "Even a warrior ought to write poems;" and, it is said, he began to make self-study of versemaking some fifteen years ago, and his gift for verse had made him a fairly good poet in his last year. He was so passionately fond of poetry that he always carried a copy of the Manyoshu Anthology wherever he went, and dipped into its pages in spare moments even aboard his flagship.

An amusing anecdote is told of him by his bosom friend and well-known poet, Vice-Admiral Daisuke Takei, to whom he looked up as a poetic inspirer. Several years ago, when he was still in his poetical nonage, the fleet-admiral sent a pictorial postcard penned with some poems to the vice-admiral from Shirahama Hot springs, in Wakayama Prefecture, where he was staying. To the surprise of the vice-admiral, one of the poems was supremely beautiful.

On the fleet-admiral's return to Tokyo, he saw the warrior-poet and praised the poem in question in glowing terms with a significant smile. Then the fleet-admiral said, scratching his head, "Well, dear friend, you seem to scent the secret. I will confess the truth. During my journey, I came across Mr. Chimata Ishikure, a well-known poet, as you know. Then I asked him to give me one of his worst recent poems, which I sent you in order to surprise you." With these words, he burst out laughing.

The fleet-admiral had a great power of poetical repartee. One day in the spring of 1941, when war clouds were threatening among the Powers, Vice-Admiral Takei showed him the following poem.

Ju-oku no Asia no tami nin Atarashiki
Hikari nao-sasu Toki wa kimuko.

The time is forthcoming
When the refreshing sunlight
Shines on the thousand million
Asiatics, direct and bright.

(Needless to say, this verse signifies that all the Asiatics will soon be able to get rid of the darkness of Anglo-Saxon tyranny and exploitation).

Thereupon, with the swiftness of lightning, the fleet-admiral extemporized the following verse.

Ichi-oku no Ware mo hitori zo Oinaru
Kuni no ayumi to Tomoni susuman.

Well, I am one of
The hundred million Japanese.
I will march in step with
The mighty Empire's vigorous strides.

Four of his numerous poems follow:

Koyoi moya Kono tsuki-kage wo Shirube nite
Ata uchi oran Sora no onoko wa.

They may be bravely attacking
The enemy this very night—
The young men of the air—
Availing themselves of the moonlight.

O-unabara Miwatasu kiwami Kage mo nashi
Kino hito-hini Ata wo haraite.

Lo! in the vast plains of the sea,
As far as eye can see,
No shadow of the enemy is seen,
Having been yesterday swept from the sea.

Hito-tose wo Kaerimi sureba Naki tomo no
Kazoe gataku mo Narini keru kana.

Looking back to the last one year,
My friends who sleep eternal sleep
Are too numerous to be counted,
To my grief unspeakably deep.

A pathetic verse mourning for many friends who have fallen fighting:

An Elegy on the "Nine Hero Gods" (who died a heroic death in Pearl Harbor)

Tagui naki Isao wo tateshi Wakodo wa
Towani kaerazu Waga mune itamu.

The young men who achieved
Unparalleled deeds for the Empire's sake
Will not forever return.
My heart does ache.

The present writer puts a high value on the last poem which, in a simple, natural and straightforward style, expresses a profound sorrow. In particular, the last phrase, "My heart does ache," is simple, quiet, yet highly impressive. The reader will readily realize the truth if he replaces this phrase with such one as "Kanashiki Kana ya" or "Oh, how sorrowful!" This single verse, in the present writers, humble judgment entitles the warrior-poet to be included in the galaxy of eminent Japanese poets, ancient and modern.

Hail to the Glorious Navy Day! Hail to the Triumphant Japanese Navy!

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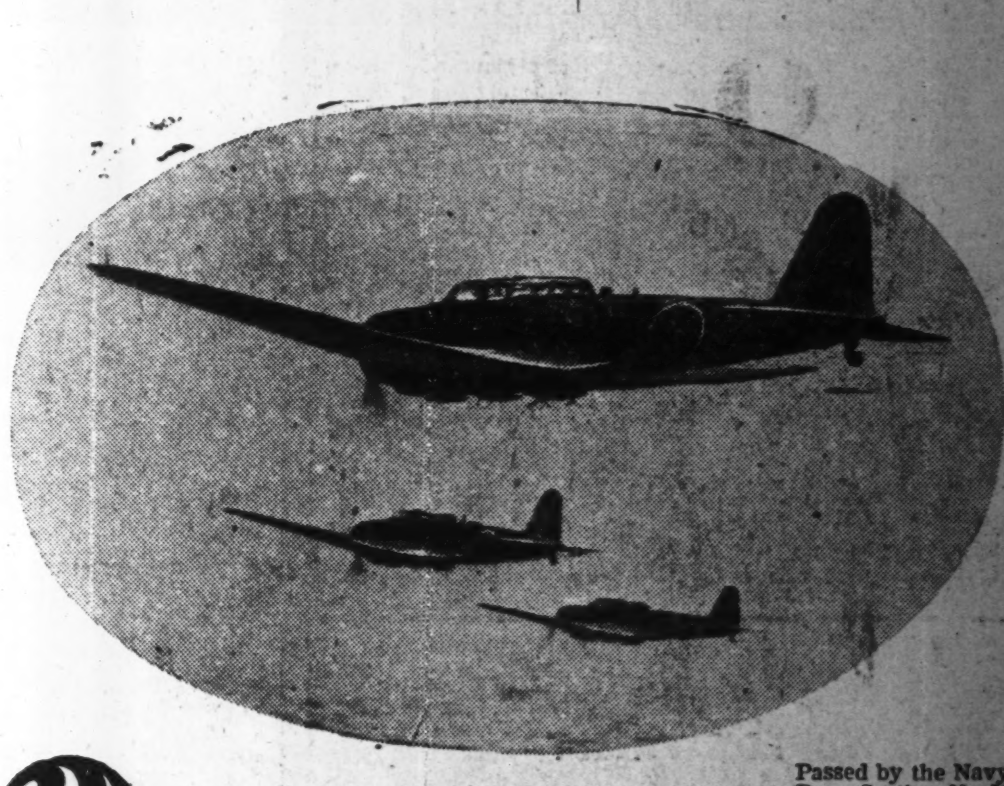

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GREETING 38TH NAVY DAY

Spirit of Officers and Men of Invincible Nippon Fleet That Brought Victory In Battle of Japan Sea Continues To Burn In Our Forces Today

By a Naval Commentator

On greeting the 38th Navy Day, memories of the circumstances, both internal and external, under which Imperial Japan labored in the days of the Russo-Japanese War well up in the minds of the Japanese people and give them food for some grave thoughts.

The unprecedented victory won by the Japanese Navy in the Battle of Japan Sea was the result of a most strenuous training that knew neither day nor night that the officers and men had received under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, and further it was the result of a magnificent display of the excellence of Japanese naval tactics and the superior powers of the ships and their armament.

Especially must the fact not be neglected that the officers and men in the Japanese Navy met the enemy with a firm conviction that the destiny of Imperial Japan lay upon their shoulders, and that they had fought with a most vigorous offensive spirit fully confident of their victory.

The people on the home front, too, had been applying themselves as one body for ten years, since the days of the great humiliation suffered by Japan through the Three-Power Intervention immediately after the Sino-Japanese War, to the one thought of serving their country. Thus the total power of the nation was concentrated in one objective, and the spirit of the officers and men at the battle front and that of those who remained at home were united as one in crushing the arch enemy.

War of Total Power

Obviously the present war, with such phases as armed warfare, economic warfare, diplomatic warfare, ideological warfare, and an extremely complex international relations has the color of being more profoundly a war of total power than the Russo-Japanese War. The Great Powers of the world today are divided into two hostile camps of the Axis and the anti-Axis nations, and the war situation is gradually developing into a ripe stage for the greatest decisive battle yet to be recorded in the annals of world history.

Amid such a world situation, the Imperial Japanese Navy, which has succeeded to the glorious tradition and the achievements of its forebears, is devoting day and night to the faithful discharge of its duty with a high spirit, a firm determination to crush the stubborn enemy, and with a conviction of ultimate victory.

The officers and men at the battle front always sleep, rest, and take their meals near their respective posts. Not for a moment do they leave their positions, and once they face the enemy, they are burning with a heroic fighting spirit with the sole desire of exterminating the foe.

The situation in the War of Greater East Asia, though lacking in the brilliance shown in the colorful victories gained in its early phases by the Japanese forces, now requires the minutest care on the part of the authorities on both sides for combating the subtle stratagems of offense and defense. And in both advancing to attack and standing to defend, the first and foremost requisite for the Imperial Navy is to strengthen its bases of operations by unifying the whole of Greater East Asia.

Single Structure Soon

As the Japanese Forces have already secured all the strategic points in Greater East Asia and hold the resources of war in their hands, it will be in the very near future that all Greater East Asia will have reached a stage of a single structure with internal order secured, the hearts of the people won, the natural resources developed to the full, and with the exchange of various commodities smoothed out.

The United States and Britain are lacking in the power to launch big offensives simultaneously both in Europe and in Asia. Consequently, they are obliged to resort to the method of concentrating their efforts in one war zone which happens to be Europe at present. In the meantime, even though they are fearful of Japanese attacks in the Pacific areas, they can do no more than to bluff the Japanese with their guerrilla tactics in order to prevent the embarrassing situation from developing in those areas.

Japan, too, learning a valuable lesson from an old example of the Battle of Japan Sea, will maintain an attitude of defense while fully prepared for an offense. She will keep a watchful eye on the development of the war situation in Europe, and since it is not out of the question to grasp an opportune moment for a grand offensive, she will be in no haste to precipitate a situation where a brilliant stroke will be necessary.

No Big Change Expected

For this reason, at least for the time being, no noticeable change in the war situation will be expected, although there may be some severe localized fightings, some guerilla air raids, and the intensification of submarine warfare aimed at the destruction of the enemy transportation.

As for the United States, being now without a strong surface fleet in the Pacific, she has no other way of preventing her complete defeat in that area except by securing an air superiority or at least by inhibiting the activities of the Japanese Air Forces and strengthening her position on Guadalcanal Island which is her foremost battle front in the South Pacific area.

Such being the American position in the South Pacific, it is quite within reason that she should continue to reinforce and strengthen her air forces in that region, persistently ignoring her successive defeats at the hands of the Japanese Navy. And it is more than probable that the United States will concentrate her main air force in the South Pacific area.

Closer Cooperation Essential

Therefore, in order to meet the situation that will be precipitated by the increased strength of the enemy forces, it is incumbent upon the Japanese people to cooperate more closely with the officers and men at the battle front and to redouble their determination for destroying the enemy.

The situation in the South Pacific is now extremely stringent, reflecting the determined will of the enemy to bring about a decisive battle with the Japanese Forces. Hence it is of utmost importance that the people of Japan should resurrect in their minds the glorious victories won by their Navy since the beginning of the war. Furthermore, they should always keep in their minds the grave war situation in that region and charge forward with the one object of bringing the United States and Britain to their knees.

Guns to Keep Discipline

BUENOS AIRES.—Brazilian officers have been allowed to make use of firearms at any time in maintaining discipline in the Brazilian army, states a report from the Brazilian capital. This decision was arrived at by the Supreme Military Court at Recife when dealing with the case of a lieutenant who was accused of having wounded a private of his regiment when the latter had proved unruly. The lieutenant in question was acquitted.

Japan—Great Sea Power

(Continued From Page 3)

others were constructed at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard in Kobe. Airplanes were first introduced in Japan in 1909. In 1905 the A-class cruiser Tsukuba, 13,750 tons and the battleship Satsuma 19,370 tons were built at the Kure Naval Arsenal and the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal respectively. The former was launched in 1907 and the latter in 1910. In order to compare and make further studies in shipbuilding technique, the large-sized Kongo was ordered to be built in England, in 1911. That marked the last occasion that ships were ordered in foreign countries. Though Britain is ever boastful of its Dreadnoughts as a pioneer of large-sized ships, it was nothing different from the Satsuma whose construction was planned as early as 1905. Britain beat Japan in launching, due to her superior shipbuilding capacity but Japan was the first to have planned the construction of a large-sized battleship.

Mighty Power Manifested

At the time of World War 1, the Japanese Navy manifested its mighty power in every battle. The Japanese Second Fleet blockaded the Kiaochow Bay, German military base in Asia and later, in concord with the land force, the same fleet attacked and occupied Tsingtao. Another fleet was dispatched to the South Sea where various islands under German control were successfully occupied. In the Indian and Pacific Oceans, the Japanese fleet cooperated with the British naval force while some other squadrons were dispatched as far as the Mediterranean. By having participated in the First World War, Japan learned the necessity of making fresh devices in building capital ships in view of the large-scale usage of submarines and aircraft in future warfare.

Close upon the heels of the termination of World War 1, America held the Washington Conference in 1922. On that occasion America cunningly devised to set the ratio of armament at 5, 5, 3 aiming at the weakening of the Imperial Naval force. At the two Disarmament Conferences held in London, America and Britain further schemed to limit Japan's right for armament. Japan who could not capitulate to the haughty and selfish demand of the two nations was finally compelled to free itself from the bonds of the Washington Treaty. Thus the crisis, ever dormant between Japan and the United States and Britain since the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, was pushed to the surface.

Concentrated on Training

With the view of competing with America and Britain in quality and not in quantity, Japan has long exerted its utmost in training Japanese seamen most strenuously and vigorously. The daily schedule was set according to the twice-told the slogan of, "Monday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Friday," discarding the common conception of Sunday being the day for rest. Japanese naval officers and men are filled with determination not to rest till their enemy is completely crushed. The tragic accident off Mihogaseki in 1927 when a warship and a destroyer collided with each other while participating in night maneuvers, eloquently attests to the severeness and stiffness of the training.

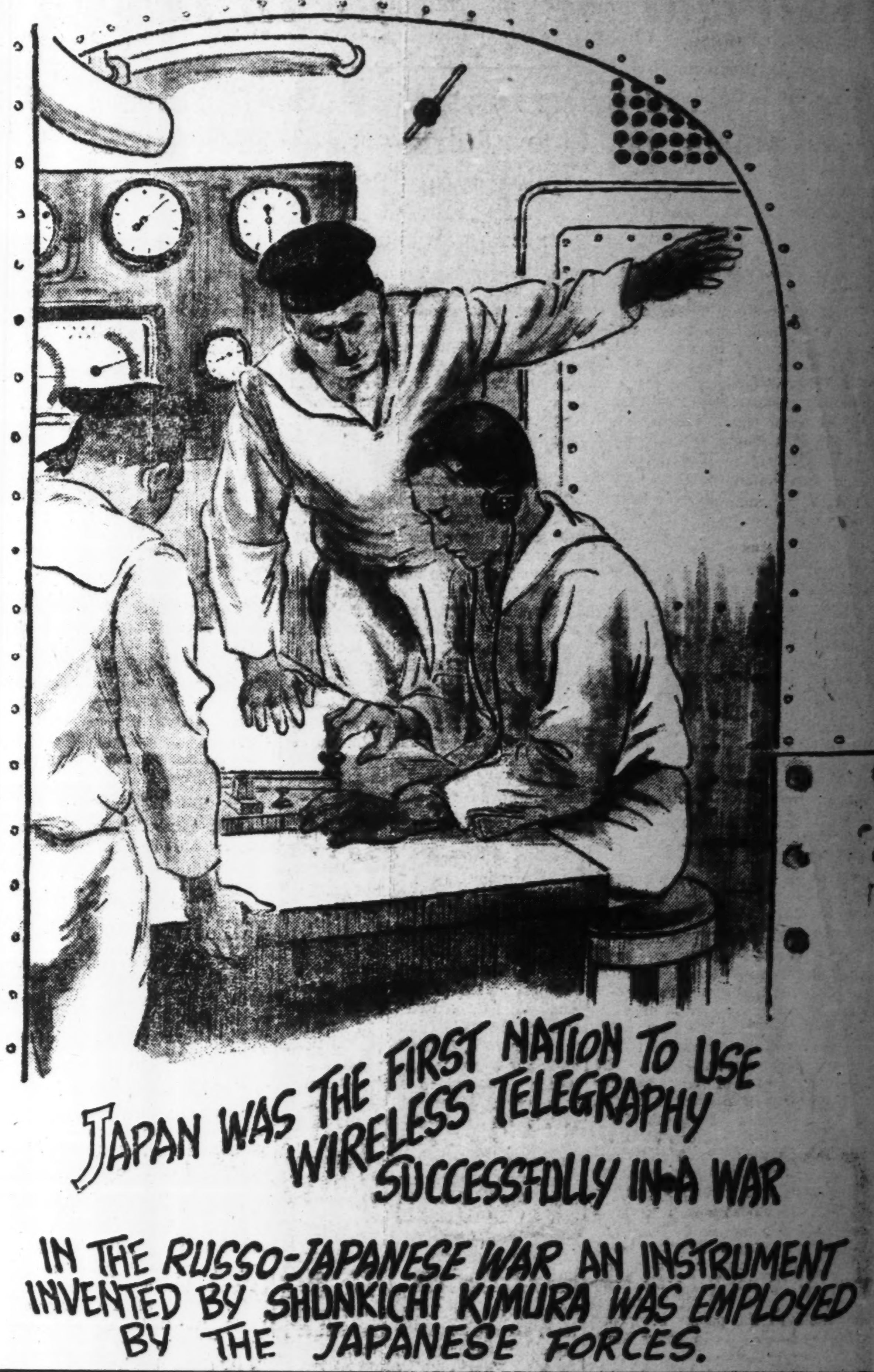
Just before the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters publicly announced in a radio talk the strength of the Imperial Navy by stating that Japan was provided with 500 ships and 4,000 aircraft. It is not a mere coincidence that the war, most titanic and devastating, was commenced soon after Captain Hiraide's public statement. The time had come for the Imperial Navy to vindicate its insurmountable force acquired through severe and strenuous training for the last 20 years.

It is the time for all Japanese to extend undivided and unstinted efforts and cooperation in the prosecution of the current war to a victorious conclusion and in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This, being the very year that a decisive battle should be fought out in the Pacific, the Japanese naval force must be further strengthened and invigorated.

Goes to Germany

PARIS.—The Paris woman lawyer Juliette Joublet informed her colleagues in the Paris Palace of Justice that she had volunteered within the compass of French labor employment in Germany to work in a German armament plant of the metal industries. She will travel to Germany as a worker together with a group of other workers.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



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Signal-Man Aboard Mikasa Recalls Japan Sea Battle

Masaji Kiyono, Who Unfurled Z-Ensign on Admiral Togo's Flagship Marking Commencement of Engagement Relates Thrilling Experience

Exactly 38 years ago, the Japanese fleet under the command of Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo completely annihilated the Russian fleet in the memorable Battle of the Japan Sea, thus manifesting the invincible power of the Imperial Navy.

On the occasion of 38th Navy Day, a veteran soldier, Warrant-officer Masaji Kiyono 64, now a hotel manager on Lake Zenbetsu, Hokkaido, related his thrilling experience as a signal-man on board the Mikasa, Flagship of Admiral Togo. He was the man who unfurled the famous Z-ensign which signalled the commencement of the engagement.

Remarks of Kiyono

Warrant-officer Kiyono's remarks follow according to the Mainichi:

"After the annihilation of the Russian Port Arthur fleet, the Japanese fleet exercised every possible effort in training the crew. Particularly the training of gunners went on day and night, participated in by hardy and courageous men who were determined not to miss a single mark. I worked under Admiral Togo for two consecutive years, but I never saw him uttering a word while engaged in encounters against the enemy. Even when Commander Ichiji, Assistant-Commander Matsumura, and others were severely wounded Admiral Togo nevered uttered a word, but kept his eyes on the binoculars."

"The enemy fleet coming into sight, the Japanese fleet got ready for action. The Z-ensign was already on the mast to be unfurled at any moment. We had it tied already on the mast, because it would be more effective to unfurl it like a flash than to raise it at the issuance of order. At exactly 1:55 p.m. the order to unfurl the Z-ensign was issued. We could not help trembling with excitement and thrill. The Z-ensign fluttering in the breeze signified the immortal statement of Admiral Togo, the rise and fall of the Empire hinges on this battle.'

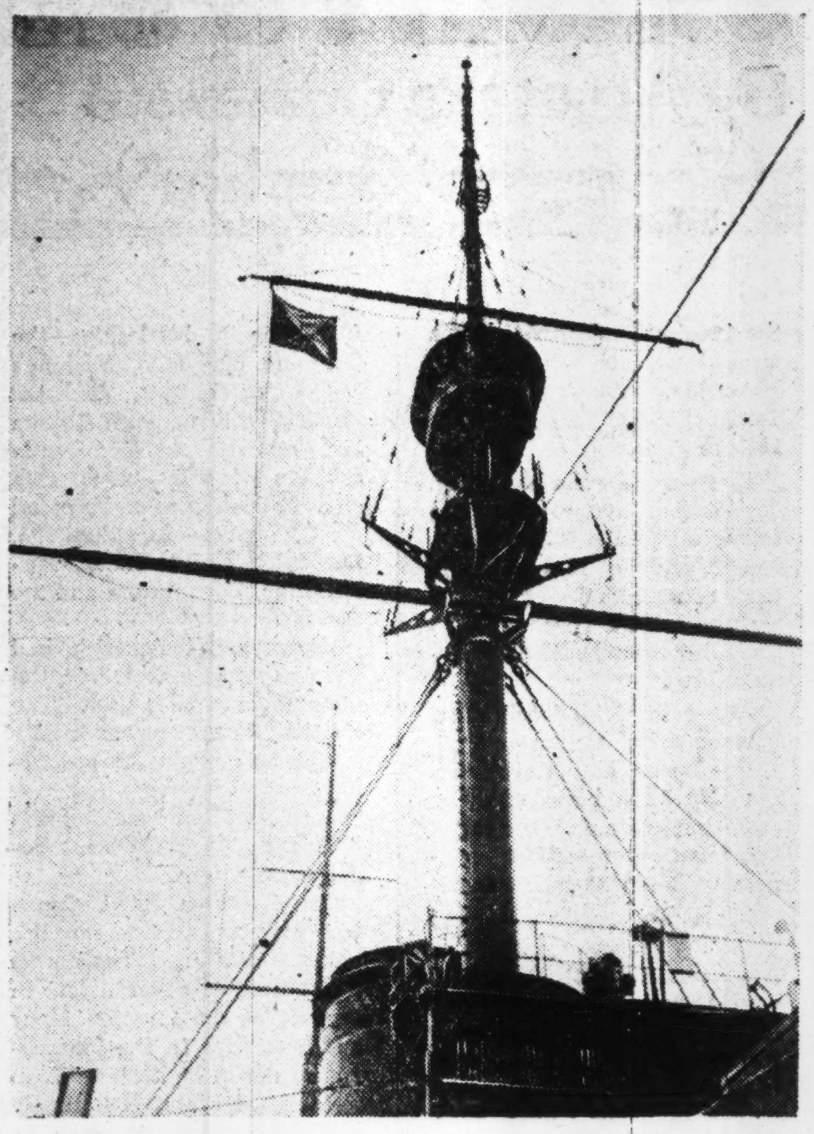
Japan Emerges Victorious

"Japan emerged victorious in the battle, completely crushing the enemy fleet. On the following day Rear-Admiral Nebogatov came to the Mikasa, formally offering surrender. On that occasion Admiral Togo greeted the defeated enemy officer at the bridge most politely. When he shook hands with Rear-Admiral Nebogatov, Admiral Togo wiped his face with his handkerchief, evidently wiping away tears which he could not keep off in sympathy of the defeated. He was the incarnation of true Japanese knighthood, brave, daring, calm and composed, but warm and sympathetic even toward his defeated enemy. His noble, sublime figure still lingers before my eyes when the memories of the glorious day return to my mind."

Maj.-Gen. Ishihara Dies

Major-General Shozo Ishihara, 52, attached to the Commissariat Inspection Bureau, died at his residence in Setagaya-ku at 1 p.m. Monday. After graduation from the Military Academy in 1926, Major-General Ishihara was engaged in the training of transport corps, and during the China Affair saw active service as a commander of a commissariat battalion.

Z-Ensign Aboard the Mikasa



Exactly 38 years ago today, the mighty Japanese fleet under the command of Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, wiped out the Russian fleet in the Battle of the Japan Sea. Picture above shows the Mikasa, Flagship of Fleet-Admiral Togo with the famous Z-ensign unfurled. The Mikasa is now preserved at Yokosuka in memory of the great victory scored by the invincible Imperial Navy 38 years ago.

(Courtesy of the Mikasa Preservation Society)

Threat of Inflation Non-Existent in Japan

(Continued From Page 8)

purchasing power and causes the rise in the prices of commodities. It is this condition that causes the prices of commodities to rise indefinitely under the financial inflation of wartime. But, as has been stated, there is no cause whatever for a depreciation in the value of currency, and, therefore, it is not at all strange or surprising that Japan has been able to maintain the stability of commodity prices. The sudden increase in the demand of goods has resulted in a rise of commodity prices to some extent in limited fields due to a rise in the cost of production, but this is a common, inescapable feature of wartime and has nothing to do with real inflation.

The fact that the stability of commodity prices is being securely maintained may be seen in the price index. The wartime economy of Japan is established on stabilized prices. It is true that this low commodity price is secured in some cases by the policy of granting subsidies, but this is inevitable in wartime economy, and it has no relation with depreciation in the value of currency.

The firm foundation for the healthy Japanese economy has been laid down. What seem to be signs of financial inflation are found to be the evidences of healthy wartime economic condition if these phenomena are studied in their proper light. A financial inflation can not occur when the wartime system in the strict sense of the term is operating smoothly as in Japan.

Luftwaffe Hits England

Twenty-five German bombers which suddenly appeared over southern England on Tuesday, bombed various coastal cities and inflicted considerable damages to buildings, it was announced by the British Air Ministry, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

Man Behind Gunkan March

(Continued From Page 4)

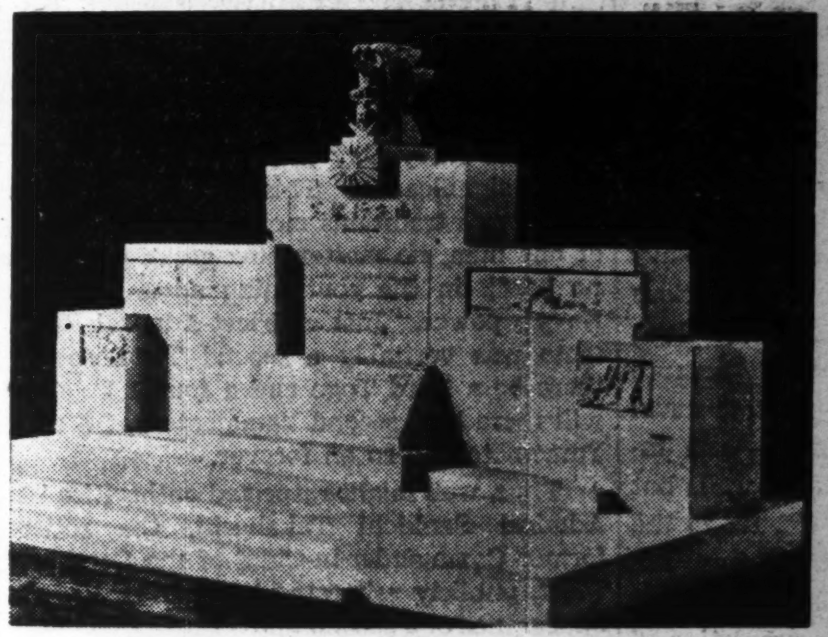
garu was sent from Japan to Europe, with Uchigazaki as the Band leader.

In 1935, Setoguchi began to suffer seriously from cerebral haemorrhage. The sickness continued up to the day of his death. In 1937 when the China Affair broke out, the Board of Information announced a public contest for a patriotic military march. Setoguchi heard the news in his sickbed.

Now stimulated by the stirring words of the winning song, Setoguchi, in his sickbed, set to compose.

The result was the Aikoku Koshin Kyoku, or the Patriotic March, today sung all over the Empire.

In 1938, the Japan Music Association held an official commendation ceremony in honor of Setoguchi.



At Hibiya, Saturday 1:30 p.m., will take place the unveiling ceremony of this monument to Tokichi Setoguchi and his famous composition, the Gunkan March. On top is a wild eagle, symbolic of the Imperial Navy's Air Arm. Under this the notes of the March are carved.

A little later on, the Board announced that it had chosen the winning song. A first prize of ¥5,000 was offered to the composer who could write the best music for the song.

Setoguchi had for long been thinking of composing something that could be sung by all the people in the Empire. The China Affair had shown up the sad lack of such a song, which could be at once military and nationalistic. When Setoguchi passed his 70th year, he was still ill in bed.

In 1941, he felt a little better, and was able to walk about with the aid of a stick. On September 17, he stood in public again, and wielded his tact for the last time. The place was the Hibiya Public Hall, and the band was the Navy Band. The piece played was the Gunkan March. A vast audience packed the hall, and heard the aged composer and conductor lead the Navy Band in the March that had made history.

On November 8, Tokichi Setoguchi died. On November 22 the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra held a musical program in honor of the departed spirit of Setoguchi. Under the tacts of August Junker and Eichi Ogihara, the "Farewell to Setoguchi" composed by Kosaku Yamada was played.

Tokichi Setoguchi, the composer of the Gunkan March and the Patriotic March, had the unflinching spirit of the Satsuma warrior in his veins. Instead of a sword he held a conductor's tact, and all his life he was intent on one thing—the composition of music that would be understandable to every one, and which could be sung by all classes of people throughout the Japanese Empire. For this he strove all through his active life of 73 years.

The composer's sheet was never out of his hand. Today, two years after his death, his immortal Marches are sung by all people throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and have gained popularity even in Europe. Tokichi Setoguchi had not striven in vain, for his music lives on though the hand that wrote them has long turned to dust, and from the peaceful halls of Valhalla the composer's spirit must surely be looking down happily on the success of his earthly efforts, in company with those other valiant spirits who had helped or accompanied him on his long musical career.

Italians Sink 80,000 Tons

Since the beginning of this month, Italian naval forces in the Mediterranean sank 11 anti-Axis merchantmen, aggregating 80,000 tons, and heavily damaged one enemy cruiser, two destroyers, and six large-sized merchantmen, while an Italian corvette in particular inflicted heavy damages to an enemy submarine and took the entire enemy crew as captives, it was announced by the Italian High Command on Tuesday, according to a Domei report from Rome.

Hail to the Glorious Navy Day! Hail to the Triumphant Japanese Navy!

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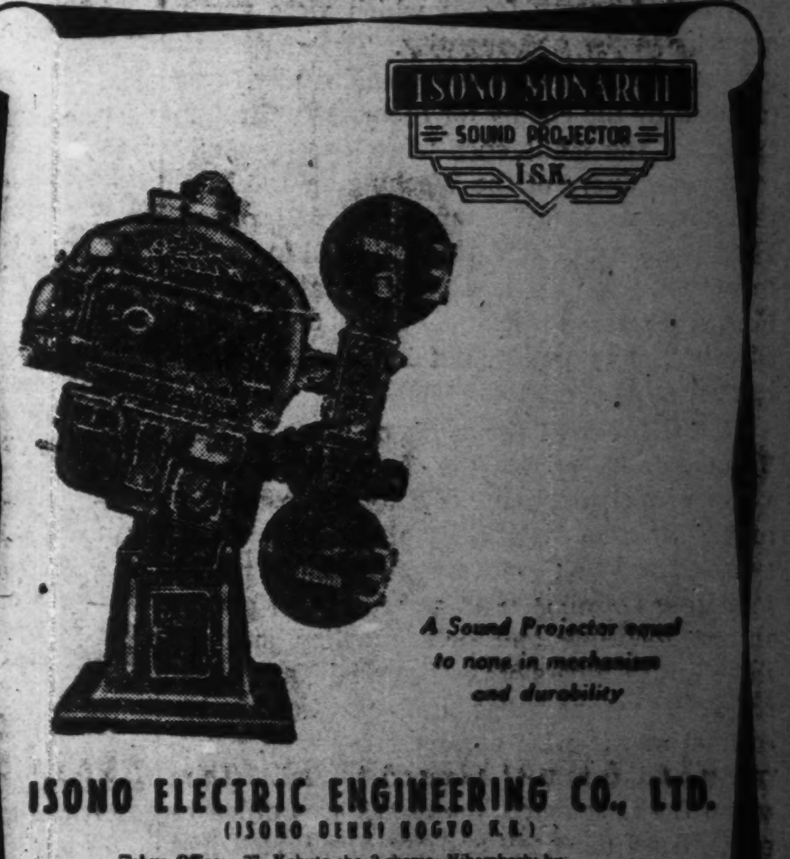

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1943

Navy Day

The Japanese nation today observes Navy Day, which is indeed one of the most glorious days of celebration of the entire year. It is a glorious day of celebration not only because it commemorates one of the greatest naval victories in the history of Japan—and incidentally of the whole world as well, but because it also pays deserved tribute to the Imperial Japanese Navy which has not stopped with that one victory but which has gone on to win a successive accumulation of such victories and which will continue to win more such victories in the days to come.

Nothing serves to exemplify better this indomitable character of the Japanese Navy than the career of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet of the Imperial Navy, whose recent heroic death has so stirred the world. The fact that an officer of such exalted rank should have shared the greatest danger with the least of his subordinates in flying into the thick of the fray above the foremost fighting front is in itself something which has no parallel in any of the other navies of the world. It follows naturally that the gallant sacrifice of this leader will inspire the Japanese Navy to greater heights of endeavor than ever. To avenge him and to console his spirit, the Japanese Navy, and in fact the whole Japanese nation, will be spurred to new heights of determination to bring the enemy to utter destruction. With his spirit forever guiding and protecting the Japanese Navy, nothing will ever be able to prevail over it. His death has only served to strengthen it and to confirm its invincible character.

But great as is the influence which the memory of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto will cast over the Imperial Navy, it must be remembered that Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto was himself a product of the Japanese Navy and in his person exemplified its unique spirit. His career and his achievements typified the kind of work and achievements which the Imperial Navy has always represented. He follows in a line of tradition throughly characteristic of the Japanese Navy.

For example, when the Japanese Navy won its great victory in the Battle of the Sea of Japan thirty-eight years ago today to give birth to the observance of the first Navy Day, it attained that victory over a foe vastly superior in material strength. It was through rigorous training and superb morale and through the daring but carefully planned leadership of Fleet-Admiral Togo that the fleet under his command was able to overcome the material superiority of the enemy.

The career of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto reflected the same pattern. When the fleet which he commanded crippled the American fleet at Pearl Harbor and destroyed the British Asiatic fleet off Malaya to wrest control over the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, it defeated enemy forces which were vastly superior in size and quantity. That superiority in size and quantity, incidentally, was ensured by the enemy for themselves through tricks of the conference table, as any study of the chicanery of the Washington and London "disarmament" conferences will reveal. How Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto tried in person to prevail upon the leaders of Britain and the United States to change their unfair and discriminatory policy, but in vain, is a well-known story.

Then followed the work of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto to enable the Japanese Navy to overcome through superiority of personnel and quality the superiority of size and quantity possessed by the future enemies. It meant gruelling training of unprecedented rigor; it meant fortitude and determination such as none but members of the Imperial Navy could show. It meant audacious innovations in coordinating air with surface sea-power, studiously and carefully planned withal. Then when the time came, the attack was unleashed with all the dash and surprise which had marked Fleet-Admiral Togo's attack at the historic Battle of the Sea of Japan.

Thus Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto but continued the tradition of Fleet-Admiral Togo. The scale of operations and the technique were different as befitted the difference in time of almost four decades. But in its essential quality, the spirit and achievements of Fleet-Admirals Togo and Yamamoto were the same. Great as they were, neither of the men can in one sense be considered unique or unusual individuals. For all their outstanding fame, they were both but typical products of the Japanese Navy, an institution which has produced, is producing, and will forever continue to produce countless other men of the same stamp.

The awareness of this continuity of the traditions of the Imperial Navy which Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's recent death has aroused, gives Navy Day this year more than its usual significance. This eternal quality of the Navy's traditions means that the passing of one man, no matter how great, can cause no break in the continuing advance of the Navy's power. Just as Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto was veritably a second Togo, so will there be a third Togo and a fourth Togo; so will there be a second Yamamoto and a third Yamamoto and so on forever.

Thus, well might respected authorities like Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, the retired former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, publicly reiterate his confidence in the appearance of a second and a third Yamamoto. And thus, well might another retired former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, also affirm that the Imperial Navy, regardless of any loss, will continue to have a galaxy of great admirals.

And well might even an enemy join his voice to this great chorus, as does the American journalist Glenn Babb, foreign editor of the Associated Press, speaking as he does from first-hand observation made during his many years in Japan as a Tokyo correspondent. For although he praises Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto without stint for his "imagination and readiness to adopt new methods" and for being the first commander "perhaps the first of any nationality, to grasp the possibility of combined sea and air power", this American authority ends with the testimony that the loss of even this great naval genius will have no effect on the continuance of Japanese naval power, for, he says, "individuals, even those of such unusual abilities as the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, have relatively little influence in the Japanese High Command which has a machine-like quality even more than other general staffs".

And so the lesson of Navy Day this year is that the spirit of the Battle of the Sea of Japan and the spirit of Togo continue to live in the Imperial Navy of today, and that the spirit of Yamamoto and the victories of the War of Greater East Asia will continue to live in the Imperial Navy of tomorrow. For the Imperial Navy is unchanging in its tradition of invincibility, and the passing of one leader only serves to inspire and strengthen the galaxy of newer leaders ready to step into the breach. Thus will the glory of the Imperial Navy continue forever.

A Year Ago Today

May 27, 1942

The significant 37th Navy Day was observed by the Japanese people in every nook and corner of the Empire today with various programs outlined for the occasion in different prefectures.

* * *

Having captured front line positions defending Kinhwa, Japanese vanguard units are now advancing swiftly on the city, the last strategic point in Central Chekiang. Meantime, Japanese troops are fiercely attacking Chungking forces in the mountainous region east of Kinhwa. The majority of front line positions defending Kinhwa already have been taken by Japanese Units.

* * *

The Japanese Air Force again carried out an intense bombing raid on Port Moresby early this morning.

* * *

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo assured both Houses of the Imperial Diet today, in the course of his stirring administrative address, that the basis of self-supplying productive economy of the Japanese Empire had been perfectly consolidated and its wartime economy further strengthened since all the important resources for national defense in the southern regions, such as oil, rubber, tin and others, had fallen into Japanese hands. These, combined with the resources of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, have made possible the consolidation of Japan's self-supplying productive economy, he explained.

* * *

Francis M. Forde, Australian War Minister, declared that Australia has entered into the beginning of a decisive stage of war, adding: "We may be pinched and starved, shocked and blasted and may even be chased away from our homes, but we must nevertheless hang on."

* * *

The people of Washington were today warned by Senator Wadmann against false and unwarranted optimism, adding that the war will call for a lot of effort and sacrifice on the part of the Americans.

* * *

The general situation on all Pacific fronts, with emphasis on the critical developments in China, were discussed by the Pacific War Council in a 90-minute meeting with President Roosevelt at the White House today.

JAPAN'S MIGHTY 8-8 ARMADA

By Atsutaka Ogasawara (From the "Gochin")

Japan's answer to the American naval challenge in 1916, when the naval powers of the world had embarked upon an unprecedented era of naval construction, was the much talked of but little known 8-8 fleet, far surpassing in scale anything that the world had ever imagined before. The most fantastic dreams of admirals the world over were insipid in comparison with the gigantic plans that Japan's naval heads at that time had drawn up for their fleet.

Japanese admirals as well as naval designers and technicians had far-seeing designs in those days—young naval officers had visions of seeing almost 50 capital ships majestically plowing the waves around the Empire. The first plans of the 8-8 fleet called for the construction of battleships ranging from 33,800 tons to 48,000 tons with 18-inch guns. The existing battleships of that time were to be only the size of cruisers of this new fleet. The Ise, Hyuga, Fuso, Yamashiro, Kongo, Hie, Haruna, Kirishima, present day capital ships which today are seeing duty on the first line of defense in the War of Greater East Asia, were to be part of a second reserve fleet.

In 1920, the naval construction bill passed the Imperial Diet and the first draft of the plan saw the construction of the Nagato and the Mutsu, both of 33,800 tons with eight 16-inch guns, the Kaga and the Tosa armed with 10 16-inch guns and of 39,000 tons and the Kii and Owari of 45,000 tons, respectively, armed with 12 16-inch guns. These were the battleships. Furthermore, Japanese plans included the construction of battle cruisers, which had the armament of the battleship and the speed of the cruiser. Japan's battle cruisers were to be the Akagi, Yamashiro, Atago and the Takao of 43,000 tons with eight 16-inch guns.

This was only the beginning. Japan had other plans to follow up—Plans No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, and No. 11, envisaging the construction of 46,000 tonners with a speed of 33½ knots and armed with eight 18-inch guns.

Just before the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921, Japan had drawn up Plan No. 12 and was ready to start construction on the really super-battleship—48,000 tonners with ten 18-inch guns.

When Washington got wind of the Japanese plans, the American naval authorities were stunned. Japan was just hitting her stride and was ready to meet battleship with battleship—but with those of bigger tonnage, bigger guns, heavier armament and more speed than the American.

In 1916 the United States announced her plans for naval construction, secure in the belief that with her great wealth and unlimited natural resources she would come out first in the naval race. America was then riding on the crest of wartime prosperity as a result of her neutrality during the first years of the World War and had supreme confidence in the power of the "Almighty Dollar." How could "poor" Japan hope to compete with America? This was the prevailing sentiment in the United States then.

A three-year plan for the construction of ten battleships, six battle cruisers and other auxiliary war vessels during this period was pompously announced by the United States. This included the construction of 32,000-ton to 43,000-ton battleships—the Colorado, Maryland, Washington, West Virginia, Indiana, North Carolina, South Dakota and others, and six battle cruisers of 43,500 tons with eight 16-inch guns and a speed of 33 knots—the Saratoga, Lexington, United States, Constellation, Constitution and the Ranger.

However, all America had were paper plans. It was the same then as it is now. The United States never really completed her projects according to the announced plans. A "paper fleet" was all that the United States could show for her braggadocio.

On the other hand, Japan was rapidly carrying out her plans as scheduled. The nation was united as never before in support of the Imperial Navy and was firm in its determination not to be beaten. When the United States had finally launched one or two warships, Japan appeared on the scene with the amazing total of 16 warships.

The United States was being beaten at her own game. The race which she had so confidently started was ending drastically to her disadvantage. Somehow Japan must be stopped. And thus was conjured up the Washington Conference where Japan was checked with the unequal 5-5-3 ratio. By underhanded trickery and chicanery the United States had gained her end. With tears in their eyes, Japanese officers watched their fleet steam slowly away to be dismantled for scrap iron or to become target ships—to be sunk by their own guns. Admiral Togo steadfastly refused to go and see the fleet being scrapped. The grand fleet which was only beginning to take shape was being sunk before the very eyes of the Navy. As the ships went down or were erased from the plans, these officers could see the black hand of America hovering over the ghost of each vessel.

All the efforts of the Naval leaders to awaken the Japanese nation to their suicidal commitment were in vain. The people were blinded by the American and British propaganda that "Japan was not a first-rate naval power and so must be satisfied with a lesser tonnage." The apathy of the Nation during that period of "liberalism" is inconceivable to the people today.

From this time, however, the Japanese Navy began a period of intense training of personnel-training, the fierceness of which there was no equal in the world. The dejected young naval officers took to heart the famous saying of Admiral Togo! "There is no limit to training." As the sacrifices in life steadily mounted with each accident, the men were spurred on to greater efforts—to make up in training and efficiency what they lacked in tonnage.

Under the handicap of an inferior fleet, the Japanese Navy labored for over twenty years to guard the safety of the Empire and the seas. The young cadets who had seen their fleet crippled by the machinations of America became older as the years went by. They were promoted and eventually became the commanders of warships or held other important positions in the Navy.

Then came the War of Greater East Asia and the Battle of Hawaii. Japan gained at one swoop the supremacy of the Pacific which the proponents of the 8-8 fleet had dreamed of years ago.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

The Greatest Shintoist

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

One may gape and wonder at Hirata's vehemence, his almost savage way of attacking his enemies—Chinese scholars, Buddhist bonzes and "bell-ringing and water-sprinkling" Shintoists—and all others unsubmissive to his "Way of the Gods." But if you conclude therefrom that he was an unlovely character, made of warlike temper, a sort of human porcupine with its prickly spikes pointed against all and everyone, you are mistaken. He was a tender-hearted, even good-natured man, with many tears in the eyes and milk of kindness in the bosom. Only his adversaries and the noxious tendencies of his time made him fierce, but that he had a soul of invincibility there was no doubt.

You could no more call him a devil than you would a faithful temperance lecturer or any other moral reformer. If it appears, as it does sometimes, that a temperance preacher is unnecessarily severe in dwelling on the curse of drinking—we all know that wine taken in good season or in moderation makes the best of medicines—you have only to remember the terrible evils of alcoholism such as have been prevalent in America before, during and after the Prohibition, where we learn every prison and hospital is filled with victims of alcoholism and where one out of every ten persons, male or female, is said to be a patient of neurosis resulting from intemperate living.

His Anger Justified

Hirata's thunderous words were more than justified by the appalling lack of national or patriotic pride among the thought-leaders of his time. A first-rate Kangakusha like Ogyu Sorai was wont to call himself "Eastern barbarian," and the Celestial Kingdom the "cultural center of the universe." Murata Shunkai, one of the eminent scholars of the day who had studied under Kamo Mabuchi and was therefore a comrade in learning of Moto-ori Norinaga, once expressed the following astounding opinion.

"Those asserting that there is a Japanese Learning are the so-called Kokugaku-sha who, ashamed that there is nothing of the kind, dig and delve in the ancient histories of this country and manufacture out of them that which they call by that name and so deceive both themselves and others. The Japanese ideographs are in fact only the Chinese; the Japanese ceremonial dress and Japanese political institutions and social etiquette were all of Chinese origin. It is only those Japanese scholars of Confucianism who are versed in things of old Japan who are called Kokugaku-sha, while the Confucian scholars of Japan who happen to be skilled in Japanese verses are called Kagaku-sha, that is all."

This was much as if cross students of Westernism of our day were to say that "all that is admirable in the present-day Japan was of European origin."

The gallacy of such assertions stands self-evident, and considering that men of high intellectual standing like Sorai and Shunkai were not ashamed of such views, we can see what perfect justification Hirata had for his vigorous stand.

'Best of All Countries'

What did Hirata say against Confucianism? He said it was the way of traitors, regicides and hypocritical renegades. It had taught the doctrines convenient to such heinous characters, so utterly unsuitable to this Land of the Gods where the relations between rulers and ruled had remained immutable from the hour of its national foundation. As for the "three model kings and the five Emperors" who were the great founders of the celestial kingdom, they were, according to Hirata, only immigrants from Japan, or descendants of such immigrants, as was also Buddha of India, and he could prove it to the satisfaction (!) of his opponents, by the force of his erudite learning. Hence his dictum: "Japan is the best of all the countries that has ever been or ever will be, and that all that is admirable in the barbarian countries—"Chinese talent" and "Western science," for instance—is only part of the divine gifts originally derived from this land of Sun-origin.

In this way Hirata immensely exalted and magnified the position hitherto occupied by Shinto, so that his unreserved invective against the "bell-ringing Shintoists" of his day had fallen somewhat lightly on the grateful heads of those supposed to be the hereditary custodians of the ancient cult. In 1808, when 32 years old, Hirata was called upon, very unexpectedly, by the august representative of Shirakawa family who were the hereditary Iyemoto ("origin-house"), so to speak, of Shinto cult, and requested to instruct all their scholars in the "ancient path," or the "ways of Japanese ancient learning".

There was another Shinto iyemoto, named Yoshida, who, also sprung from the same family, originally boasted the title of "Shingi-haku," (or Minister of Shinto Affairs), and in Hirata's time both formed strong rival factions, Shirakawa wielding influence in the western part of Japan and Yoshida in the eastern, including Yedo.

Fifteen years after he was appointed instructor of Shirakawa Shinto school, the other, Yoshida, had to follow suit, begging Hirata to take in hand the instruction of their Shintoists. To explain this in a manner intellible to the lay reader, we may only say that Hirata now became a kind of instructor-in-chief of the Shinto "University" in Japan. Between Shirakawa and Yoshida there was perhaps no love lost, and however they agreed in their sleeves in hating Hirata, they had to bow to the unchallengeable authority of his learning. And it was only a formality, because in point of fact he had already actually annexed all the Shinto students of the land, for whoever was desirous to learn the "Kodo" (the ancient path), the fountain-head of Shinto, had to learn from Hirata or from his books.

HIDEKI YUGAWA

A Scientist

By KENICHI OTSUKA

"I'm simply elated, mother. Let me show you the medal. That's a ruby. It's worn like this." Dr. Hideki Yugawa was in ecstasies when he rushed back home from the ceremony of the third conferment of the Order of Culture at the Bureau of Decorations on the auspicious occasion of Tenchosetsu. Elated he might well be, for he was far and away the youngest of the seven recipients of the decoration.

"But there was not the slightest air of affectation about this 37-year old, tall, broad-foreheaded and over-clever type scientist. On the contrary, he was all naive and quite likable in his exultant mood," we are assured by those who happened to be by at his home that morning.

What is Dr. Yugawa's achievement? It was he who in 1934 predicted the existence of "neutron" atoms and U particles. His prediction came true with the discovery of such atoms and particles in the cosmic rays and his illuminating "neutron" atomic theory was perfected. Cosmic rays, he says in his book "The World of Particles;" exist far beyond the solar system. Metaphorically, therefore, he dwells above this earth.

Everybody thought that the Decoration of Culture always goes to men over 60 years of age. That was so until Dr. Yagawa received the distinction. Take, for instance, the scientist-recipients of the decoration to date. Dr. Hantaro Nagaoka was 72, Dr. Mitsutaro Honda 68 and Dr. Sakae Kimura 74 when they were recipients of the honor at the time of the creation and the first conferment of the Order, their average age being 71. Dr. Teiji Takagi was 64 and Dr. Ryuko Sasaki 63 when they came in for the same honor at the second awarding, their average age being 63. On the present occasion, Dr. Chuta Ito is 77, Dr. Umetaro Suzuki 70 and Dr. Yasuhiko Asahina 63, and if it were not for Dr. Yugawa, the average age of these three distinguished scientists would be 70. The addition of Dr. Yugawa brought it down to 62.

To this general rule of venerability the recipients to date in other branches of culture have been no exception. For instanc, Dr. Setsurei Miyake and Soho Tokutomi, both men of letters and decorated on the present occasion, are 84 and 81, respectively.

Dr. Yugawa is to be congratulated wholeheartedly on his distinction at a young age that is without a precedent. What a great stimulus and inspirations he will be to other young scholars!

Since the Order of Culture was created in 1937, there have been 20 recipients, of whom nine are scientists, who may be classified into four physicists, including Dr. Yugawa, and one mathematician, medical man, agricultural scientist, pharmaceutist and agriculturist. Physicists far outnumber the others.

Physics, be it noted, advances most rapidly of all branches of scientific learning. It is often the case that the fundamental theory on physics one learns on entering a school has already become obsolete when one graduates. To keep pace with such a rapid advance is an arduous enough task. It is, therefore, a matter for congratulation to this country that as many as four lumineries have been produced in so short a time, especially as the current war is, in a sense, a war of science.

"I mean to establish a new tradition in Japanese science," says Mr. Yugawa. He is a devoted patriot. In the present war he seeks to find a new stimulus, a new encouragement to his pursuits.

THREAT OF INFLATION NON-EXISTENT IN JAPAN

Sound Financial Condition Reflects Smooth Operation

By KOICHI HOSONO
(From the Jitsugyo no Nippon)

In wartime, every aspect of national life must be concentrated on the prosecution of war. This is the matter of first and foremost importance in wartime. Everything must be thought of in terms of war but this does not mean that the wartime world is different from the world of peacetime. What is necessary is to look at the same world from a different angle and adjust everything in the way which would be most effective in the prosecution of the war.

A view that there can be no inflation in time of war may invite criticism, but when every aspect of national life is well keyed to the demand of wartime, there can be no opportunity for a development of an inflation.

Inflation is a phenomenon which occurs when surplus purchasing power gluts the market, causing the value of currency to depreciate. In wartime, when men and materials are being mobilized effectively as in Japan there should be no excessive floating purchasing power.

Since the outbreak of the China affair, Japan's finance has been expanding by leaps and bounds. Japan's budget for the fiscal year 1937 was ¥5,200,000,000, including the ordinary account and the extraordinary military account and the special account. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in 1941, the figures mounted to ¥19,900,000,000 including the supplementary military expenditures, to ¥24,300,000,000 for 1942 and then to ¥36,000,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

Are Supremely Important

In peacetime, the Government's measures may be regarded as an economic conderation of secondary importance, but in time of war, they are the matter of supreme importance. The problem of living condition and economic activities of the people must be subordinated to the Government's plan for the prosecution of war. As all necessary expenses have to be financed domestically under such a condition, it is simply a matter of course that the appropriation should be large. In wartime, a financial expansion by floating national bonds is simply inevitable. In peacetime, this condition may be interpreted as highly dangerous, for the idea of a healthy finance in peacetime is to secure a balanced budget without having recourse to flotations of Government bonds.

In wartime, the source of finance must be elastic and of a kind that causes least possible suffering to the people. From the theoretical point of view, the expenditure for financing the war against the United States and Britain is not of a nature to be shouldered by the present tax payers only. It is far healthier for the Government to have people advance money on interest to pay off the war expense for the time being. The war expense for the attainment of the national aim should be paid by the present as well as the future generation as it was on the occasion of the first World War, and the flotation of Government bonds for this purpose must not be considered as a sign of financial inflation.

Originates in Currency

But, inflation originates in currency, or the banking system in the broad sense of the term. Fortunately, the value of Japanese currency is effectively stabilized. Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the issuance of Government bonds to finance the general and extraordinary military expenditures has been increasing, being ¥4,100,000,000 for 1941, ¥15,500,000,000 for 1942 and ¥20,300,000,000 for 1943. But they have been digested without any difficulty. Some increase of currency is absolutely necessary and inevitable for the smooth economic operation in wartime, but there has been no sign of any inflation. The financial condition in Japan in wartime is quite healthy.

This healthy financial condition is due to the perfect operation of the financial system and effective financial control. Japan's financial system is nearly ideal, having adopted the best features of the financial systems in foreign countries. When it was switched on to the wartime basis with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, it functioned perfectly. Had it not been for this financial machinery, it is most likely that the plans to increase savings deposits, digest and redeem public bonds would not have been accomplished so smoothly and promptly as has been demonstrated since the outbreak of the war. It is true that the patriotism of the Japanese people who have readily responded to the call of the nation has been responsible to a great extent for the prompt subscription of the public bonds, but the credit is no less due to the healthy financial system which plugged all possible sources of an inflationary typhoon.

A depreciation of the value of currency results in a reduction of

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Down With the Enemy! Fight for a World of Universal Brotherhood

Nippon Times
Evening

A New Order Will Rise On the Ruins of Washington and London

No. 15,864 TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

First Observance of Navy Day Vividly Told by Adm. Takarabe

The 38th Navy Day today should be observed by the entire people of Japan with a new significance. It should be the day when the wise and famous proverb "Let the victor look to the laces of his helmet" ottered by Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo be heeded afresh by every Japanese. This is the day for offering anew our wholehearted gratitude to the mighty and invincible power of the Imperial Navy.

Such is the message Admiral Takeshi Takarabe, gives to the Yomiuri-Hochi his recollections of the First Navy Day on May 27, 1906, of how Navy Day came into existence and the circumstances surrounding the setting aside of the day for commemorating the Battle of Japan Sea.

"In looking over the notes in my diary on May 27, 1906," Admiral Takarabe said, "I find the following in connection with the observance of the First Navy Day: 'Intermittent rain from morning, but the skies miraculously cleared just prior to and during the ceremonies. Regret that invitation could be extended only to the Navy Club members and their wives and not the children. Although the question of expenditure must be considered, it would be well to provide entertainment for the children.'

"The Navy Day dinner party was held very simply at the Navy Club in Tsukiji, attended by Fleet-Admiral Togo and other connected persons," the Admiral added. "All those responsible for the establishment of Navy Day were of the same attitude as Fleet-Admiral Togo, who cautioned the people with his famous words 'Let the victor look to the laces of his helmet' and further declared, 'The Russo-Japanese War has been but a training for what is to come. The future is of greater importance than the past. Heaven awards the crown of victory to those who labor for it, but deprives us of it the instant self-conceit arises in our hearts'.

"The future of the Imperial Navy seemed beset with many difficulties. To those who were aware that Japan with her insufficient national strength and with her undeveloped industrial power for the construction of ample armament for national defense, it was but natural that they should be opposed to the decreeing of a Navy Day in which celebrations would be held with festival gaiety.

"The situation at the time can best be surmised by the words of General Aritomo Yamagata respectfully submitted to His Imperial Majesty to the import that the Russo-Japanese War culminated victoriously for Japan, but there must not be a slightest mistake in preparing for the war to come.

Committee Set Up

"Soon after a committee of four, two from the Navy and two from the Army, was appointed to confer together on the policy of national defense. Admiral Kawashima and I represented the Navy while Major-General Matsukawa and General Giichi Tanaka the Army, and we conferred together on the policy to be followed by the Army and the Navy which had been independent of each other until then.

"Under the circumstances the Navy authorities were not very keen for the establishment of a Navy Day, nor would Fleet-Admiral Togo give his consent readily. However, moved by the enthusiasm of the people, Navy Day was finally enacted.

"The First Navy Day was observed so simply and quietly, that I have no clear impression of even how Fleet-Admiral Togo appeared on the occasion, but with the passing of years Navy Day came to be celebrated on a grander scale. The Navy Club came to be honored by the gracious presence of His Imperial Majesty on the day, and wrestling matches were included in the program.

"Fortunately, Navy Day has been observed through all these years with greater meaning than of a mere festive rejoicing, and never before has its significance been more momentous than this year.

"We must take deeply to heart what Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's death has borne home to us. Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and those before him have shown to us that the existence of our nation is eternal."

Press Comments

Thursday, May 27

MAINICHI—38th Navy Day; Fumio Goto Joins Cabinet
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Lesson of Previous Victory
ASAHI—Major-General Ott Leaving

38th Navy Day

MAINICHI—This is the 38th Navy Day. Thirty-eight years ago today the Imperial Navy achieved a feat on the Japan Sea unprecedented in the annals of naval warfare. What had made such a success possible? The boundless Imperial Virtues, of course, were at work. The solid battle array of the Imperial Navy and skilled strategy and command by the late Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo were the immediate factors. But it must not be forgotten that it was the fruit of 10 years of patient perseverance achieved by the whole nation since the Sino-Japanese War.

The victory gained that day was to sow the seed that we are now reaping of encountering the Anglo-Saxons in a war. The United States and Britain were far from pleased by the rise to power that the Empire manifested in defeating the most powerful nation of the day. They began to take precautions against Japan, fear us and to interfere with our various efforts. Witness the Paris peace conference. Witness the Washington disarmament conference.

With what powerful strength the enemy might threaten us, we are not a nation that would yield one inch to injustice, the less so when we know that to yield means destruction. The Imperial Navy set to regulate its organization from top to bottom, to undertake training of unparalleled intensity. It worked in silence while the enemy hissed its threats and slandered our fair name. The result was Pearl Harbor, the action off Malai and the continuous record of victories in the Pacific and Indian Ocean.

Today we greet the 38th Navy Day full of thanksgiving to the Imperial Navy for the untold hardships it has borne and the brilliant services it has rendered, carrying the armed renown of this country to all corners of the world. Our heartfelt gratitude goes to those heroes who have died under the ensign that our national honor may be presented and our existence assured.

This is the second Navy Day that we observe under the War of Greater East Asia. Compared with this day last year the aggregate war results to date are still greater. If the enemy desire a quick decision, we are ready to give them the coup de grace. If they want a war of endurance, we will fight on through any number of Navy Days hereafter. But let them realize that in such a case each Navy Day we greet will be attended by greater and greater aggregate war results bringing them nearer and nearer to their end.

Fumio Goto Joins Cabinet

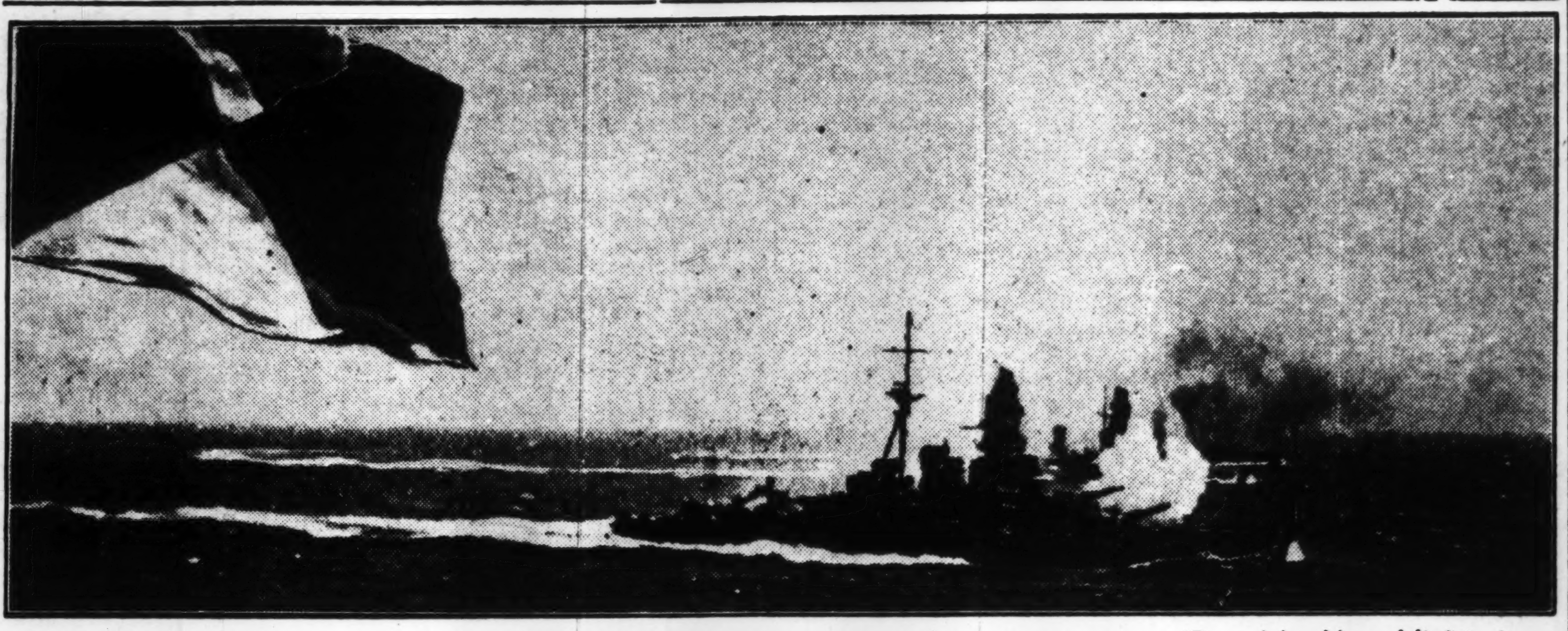
MAINICHI—The joining of Fumio Goto with the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio while still remaining Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and its Secretary-General and head of the National Manhood Corps shows that the step was aimed at drawing still closer to the Government the Imperial Rule assistance group and the Manhood Corps. Since our nation is pushing on as one man toward victory over our Anglo-Saxon foes in a decisive war, the various policies that the Government formulate must after all be so many crystallizations of the people's wishes and desires, while the various national movements spontaneously set going must harmonize perfectly with the plans of the Government. This is an obvious point and the entry of Mr. Goto into the Cabinet makes no difference in this fundamental fact.

But we may note that he was recommended by the Government for Imperial appointment as a State Minister in accordance with the commendable policy of the Government that any system or structure, including the Imperial Rule assistance movement, becomes effective when the right men are at the helm. At any rate, with Mr. Goto in the Cabinet, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Government may be considered to have drawn decidedly closer together.

Only, the leaders of the Imperial Rule assistance movement must take care not to entertain any such misconception as that the closer relationship between the organization and the Government means that they have gained greater bureaucratic prestige and act accordingly toward the people or to turn the spontaneous national movement into a

(Continued on Page 2)

Guns of Imperial Armada Roar Challenge to Enemy



(Passed by Navy Ministry)

STALIN AVOIDING BRITISH LEADER

Wilhelmstrasse Says No Prospect of Soviet Head Seeing Churchill

Domei

BERLIN, May 26.—German Foreign Office authorities see little prospect of Soviet Premier Josef Stalin agreeing to meet British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in conference.

Churchill expressed his desire to confer with Premier Stalin in his address delivered at Washington, and also it is said that President Roosevelt had proposed a conference in his letter delivered to the Soviet Premier through his special envoy Joseph E. Davies.

On this question, Wilhelmstrasse authorities remarked as follows today:

"The rumor of a conference between Soviet Premier Josef Stalin and the leaders of Britain and the United States has already been circulated for sometime but there is no definite report. The extreme prolongation of the Washington Conference is believed to be due to the intention of the British and American leaders to leave immediately for the site of the conference upon receiving the approval of Premier Stalin.

"As the site for the conference, Cairo or Teheran is said to have been suggested. It is not conceivable that Premier Stalin who is slow in motion will so easily agree to attend the proposed meeting."

British Currying Favor

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 26.—The British Government is reportedly frantic over currying the favor of the Soviet Union. A London telegram indicates that regarding the massacre of Polish officers in the Katyn forest the London Government authorities nonchalantly declared that they were in no way responsible for the incident.

The same day, a certain British Parliamentary member interpellated in the House of Lords: "Prior to the refugee Polish regime's request to

(Continued on Page 2)

General Abe Inspects Reich Culture Institute

General Nobuyuki Abe, former Prime Minister and vice-president of the German Cultural Research Institute in Japan arrived in Kyoto from Osaka at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday to inspect offices of the Institute at Higashi Ichijo, reported Domei.

After conferring with the director of the local Institute, E. Eckhardt, President Toru Hada of Kyoto Imperial University, German Consul-General K. A. Balser of Kobe, and other officials connected with the Institute, General Abe left for Kyoto Hotel where he stopped over for the night.

He was scheduled to leave for Tokyo at 9:14 a.m. on Thursday.

Roosevelt for Canada

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 25.—President Roosevelt is said to have declared, upon the conclusion of the Washington conference, that he would visit Canada as soon as pending administrative affairs are disposed of, according to Washington Government circles, it is reported from Ottawa.

Inspiring Remark by Togo Recalled on 38th Navy Day

The Words, 'There Is No Limit to Training,' Well-Remembered and Followed by Warriors Of Imperial Navy--Stupendous Results Seen

By KEN NAKAZAWA

The Navy Day, which we are celebrating today, brings back memories of the great naval commander, Admiral Togo.

Admiral Togo is known the world over principally because of the victory he won in the Battle of the Japan Sea. The victory, which we are commemorating today, was such a great achievement that it overshadowed all other important facts concerning him. Our purpose is to bring out one of the facts that were rendered inconspicuous by the Admiral's greatest achievement.

Let us go back to the days of the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Naval Armament. This Washington Conference, as we all know, was invoked for the purpose of reducing Japan's naval strength. To force the 5-5-3 ratio on Japan under pretense of establishing the order that would insure lasting peace among the naval Powers was the sole objective of the Conference.

Shortly after this infamous conspiracy of the United States and Great Britain had ended in success, and Japan had accepted the 5-5-3 ratio for the sake of world peace, Admiral Kato, who had been Japan's chief delegate, called on Admiral Togo. With tears streaming from his eyes, Admiral Kato apologized for his part in accepting the humiliating quota.

No Limit to Training

After listening to the explanations and apologies of his compatriot, Admiral Togo remarked that he need not feel so discouraged, because there was no limitation imposed on the amount of training.

This laconic, but significant, remark ignited new hope in the heart of Admiral Kato. "Oh, yes," he said to himself: "there is the training we can do. There is no quota on the amount of training. We can extend and improve it as far as we choose. I must organize a more intensive and effective method of training, and produce the kind of officers and men that will overcome the effect of the Washington Conference. One seasoned marksman is better than a hundred unskilled gunners. My duty henceforth is to convert by the might of training the 3 of the 5-5-3 ratio into 6-9-12 or 100 even."

Out of this determination came the new process of training for which the Imperial Japanese Navy is famous. The various drills and practices, which the Imperial Japanese Navy carries on is so vigorous and dangerous that, in comparison, real battles are but pink-tea affairs, so to say. All the complicated and dangerous emergencies that are liable to occur, all the perilous and intricate tactics that are likely to be used, are brought out and the measures against or for them are thoroughly practiced. Nothing is avoided simply because of the cost and sacrifice it may entail. Nothing is left undone merely because it is beyond human ability or endurance.

(Continued on Page 2)

1,000 ENEMY BARGES SMASHED AT TUNGTING

Destroy Mines Laid By Chiang Remnants

Domei

LAKE TUNGTING FRONT, May 26.—The Japanese Mobile Forces, which succeeded in capturing some 1,000 enemy barges since the start of the annihilation campaign against the enemy's 29th Group Army on Lake Tungting, are still continuing activities in the same area.

These Japanese Units are now engaged in breaking up enemy mine-fields in the sectors to the west of the lake, including Lake Tienhsin and Lake Tung. They also are opening a waterway in a certain undisclosed direction.

Meanwhile, one unit of these mobile forces, specially noted for high-speed operations, is daily wiping out the remnant enemy barge-units. Every time a hostile craft is found, it is sunk.

This unit is also engaged in searching for enemy ammunition dumps and provisions which are generally found along the creeks. Up to May 24, the unit has uncovered 200 boxes containing 200,000 rounds of miscellaneous ammunition, and large quantities of other equipment.

18 Tankers Sunk

Domei

ROME, May 26.—Eighteen enemy oil tankers, totaling 163,500 tons, were sunk by Italian naval and air forces since the beginning of the war to May 24, Italian military authorities announced today.

PHILIPPS IS SCHEDULED TO REVISIT INDIA SOON

Purpose Is Said to See National Congress Heads

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 26.—William Philipps, President Roosevelt's special envoy to India, who is now in Washington, will revisit India in a few weeks, it is reported from Washington.

Mainichi

CANTON, May 26.—President Roosevelt's special envoy to India, William Philipps, is expected to return to India shortly, according to a Washington broadcast.

It was also reported that he had made a full report to Roosevelt on the recent conditions in India.

Some quarters conjecture that there was some vital connection between Philipps' return to Washington and the Roosevelt-Churchill interview, but Washington circles attach little importance to this point because of the fact that he had returned to Washington 20 days earlier than the arrival there of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Therefore, it is generally believed here that Philipps will make efforts toward the breaking up of the political deadlock in India through an approach to the leaders of the National Congress Party, who are now being held as prisoners.

Tajiri Arrives Here

Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese Minister in Shanghai, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon to confer with the Government.

U.S. LABOR TIFF HARD TO SOLVE

Wage Raise Opposed By Labor Board-- Lewis Attends Meet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 26.—John Lewis attended the mediation conference sponsored by the National War Labor Board which opened today, as representative of the United Mine Workers, it is reported from Washington. Yet it is observed that the settlement of the dispute will be difficult as the Labor Board would not approve the wage raise of two dollars a day and are trying to compromise at one dollar a day. Also, opinion differs as to the method of calculating wages for holidays and overtime work between the miners and the government.

Rubber Strike Grows

The strikers in the rubber industry at Akron, Ohio, have now increased to 50,000, as 3,000 workers at the General Tire Company plant joined the strike today. The officials of the Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone companies announced today that the rubber goods production of the three companies is now entirely suspended.

The strikers held a special meeting today and resolved upon solid unity until the attainment of their end. On the other hand, the National War Labor Board is declaring that unless the strike is ended, they will never give consideration to the demand of the workers.

Labor Board Weakens

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 26.—The National War Labor Board has shown signs of weakening because of the firm attitude of the United Mine Workers' Union of America led by its chairman John L. Lewis.

The National War Labor Board showed a very firm attitude yesterday when it declared that it could not agree to the demand of increasing the wage of the coal miners by $2 a day.

However, at the same time, it showed its willingness to approve the demand for six days a week system and also for calculating the entire hours in mines including rest time as working time if the Union would be able to make the mine owners agree by group negotiation.

Cosme Will Take Part In Retrocession Rites

Domei

TIENTSIN, May 26.—French Ambassador Henri Cosme who arrived at Tientsin in connection with the return of the French Concession to the Nanking Government, will participate in the ceremony of returning the concession on June 5.

Domei

HANOI, May 26.—Henri Cosme, French Ambassador to China, attended the opening ceremony of the Exhibition of French works of the 18th and 19th century schools which was held in Peking on May 23, according to a Peking dispatch of the O.F.I. News Agency, the official news organ of the French local government.

Importance is being attached to the dispatch as it is believed indicative of French friendship with the National Government of China which is becoming more evident since the French retrocession of rights in China.

ALL EAST ASIAN NATIONS FETE JAPAN'S NAVY DAY WITH VARIED FUNCTIONS

Italian King Confers Honor Upon Yamamoto

Domei

ROME, May 26.—His Majesty King-Emperor Victor Emmanuel III of Italy conferred the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoia, highest military decoration of Italy, upon the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, the Italian Government announced today.

U.S. Auxiliary Warship Hit in Solomon Waters

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 26.—A small auxiliary warship of the United States Navy was attacked by Japanese Air Corps in the waters east of San Cristobal Island, the Solomons, on May 23, and was severely damaged, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to Washington reports. Upon the bombing of the warship, other United States warships rescued her crew and scuttled her, the announcement further added.

IRAN ATTACKS ENEMY ACTION

Feeling Against U.S., Britain Mounts for Inimical Attitude

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 26.—The interference in the internal affairs of Iran by Britain and the United States has become quite notable since the invasion of the anti-Axis troops into the country and the rising anti-British and American sentiment of the Iranian is manifested in ever increasing disturbances.

The Iranian Government decided recently to employ a British adviser in the Home Ministry to supervise the maintenance of peace and order in the country, according to reports from Teheran. However, it is said that the National Assembly rejected the Government's proposal to employ a British adviser and yesterday asked the Government to reconsider the matter.

During the discussion of the proposal at the National Assembly, the Government was seriously criticized for making great concessions to Britain and the United States, yielding to their pressure. Particularly, the members of the Assembly voiced strong opposition to the employment of foreign advisers in important posts of the Government.

Soviet Officials Meet

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 26.—The Soviet Embassy at Teheran called an urgent conference of the representatives of all Soviet Consulates in Iran today but it is not known for what purpose the conference was held, according to reports reaching here from Teheran.

It is also reported that the Iranian Government placed today the entire transportation facilities in the country under Government control and this step is said to have been adopted to mobilize the entire transportation facilities for carrying food supplies.

De Gaulle Seeing Giraud

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 26.—General Charles de Gaulle, leader of French puppet regime in London, conferred with British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden today. De Gaulle is scheduled to leave London by this week end for Algiers to meet rebel General Henri Giraud.

Farmers to Donate Planes

In memory of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, 200,000 farmers in Niigata Prefecture, his native place, are now planning to collect ¥200,000 this autumn and to present the Navy with two war planes, to be named after him.

Due Honors Are Paid To Mighty Sea Arm By Grateful Peoples

Domei

HSINKING, May 27.—All Manchoukuo today observed Japan's 38th Navy Day. Rites were held at many places to further pledge the nation's determination to successfully prosecute the War of Greater East Asia.

At the Hsinking Shrine, impressive rites were held on this memorable day. In another solemn ceremony at Kodama Park, more than 4,000 persons representing the Ex-Servicemen's Association, various schools, the Youths' Association the National Defense Women's Association and other organizations participated in Shinto rites.

Various other functions will be staged in the afternoon.

Peking Holds Celebration

Domei

PEKING, May 27.—The Naval Officers' Office at Peking held a solemn ceremony this morning in celebration of Navy Day, and at 12:30 p.m. held a celebration luncheon, inviting some 300 representative Japanese, Chinese, Manchoukuo, German and Italian officials and residents.

Some 120,000 Japanese residents in Peking gathered at 10:30 a.m. and held a grand celebration.

Program at Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 27.—At the Shanghai Shrine, the Navy Day celebration was held at 8 a.m., under the sponsorship of the Navy Officers' Office, and the Navy Association. At 1:30 p.m. the Navy landing forces held a sumo tournament in the compound of the shrine. Ladies of the city collected donations for national defense fund on the street. At 6:30 p.m., a grand celebration will be held at the Nippon Club.

Occasion Feted

Domei

SAIGON, May 27.—The Japanese Association held its Navy Day celebration at the Chungkuo Theater at 10 a.m. Chinese children brought to the Navy headquarters their drawings and compositions to be sent to their little friends in Japan. In the afternoon, a lecture and cinema meeting will be opened also in the celebration of the day.

Garden Party Held

Domei

BANGKOK, May 27.—Navy Day was celebrated by Army and Navy forces, the Embassy, and the Japanese Association. Navy officers held a garden party in the garden of the Embassy at noon, at which were present Ambassador Tsubokami, other Japanese officials, Navy and Army officers and leading residents, while high Thai Naval and other officials were also present. The Thai Navy band played at the garden party.

Donate Sum to Navy

Domei

MANILA, May 27.—On the auspicious occasion of the 38th Navy Day today, representatives of the Japanese residents in Northern Luzon visited the headquarters of the Japanese Fleet in Philippine waters and donated 27,113 pesos which was contributed by the Japanese in

(Continued on Page 2)

Edsel Ford Dies

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 26.—Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Car Company, died today at Detroit at the age of 51. He was the eldest son of Henry Ford, and became the president of the firm upon the retirement of his father.

U.S. Flood Damage Huge

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 26.—The flood damages in the central section of the United States are said to have reached $200,000,000, while more than 160,000 persons have suffered from the flood. The Governor of Oklahoma announced today that damages in that state alone has reached $40,000,000.

STATEMENT DUE ON MEET IN U.S.

Conference on War Seen Ended Minus Important Formula

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 26.—Following the conference between President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill this morning, Stephen Early, the President's secretary, announced that a formal statement would be issued soon by the British and American Governments on the Washington Conference.

However, it seems that some question as to the contents of the statement has arisen, and it was announced this afternoon by the White House that the expected statement would not be issued during the day.

No Formula Found

Apparently without any startling new formula being found, the two-week anti-Axis conference at Washington ended on May 25, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated Tuesday indicates.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill gave a press conference at the White House Tuesday but they would only make the vaguest allusions to the results of the conference. Churchill sought to side-step the general condemnation in the United States of his Europe first policy by declaring that he would concentrate his energies on all the fronts.

Reuters Broadcasts Propaganda

In regard to the outcome of the conference, Reuters broadcast on May 24 a five-article anti-Axis strategic plan, followed by other propaganda items from London sources. Concerning the Europe first policy, the Washington correspondent of The Daily Mail reported:

"A dozen American Congressmen including Senator Chandler expressed strong opposition to such a policy, no doubt reflecting the opinion of the United States High Command. The United States military authorities have begun to entertain doubts as to the wisdom of the Casablanca formula."

An Associated Press report from New York said:

"The war leaders of the United States and Britain have decided to prosecute the Pacific War with the utmost energy possible."

Some Revisions Decided

Information from various sources thus reveals that the conference has decided on revising the Casablanca formula to a certain extent. It is generally believed at Lisbon that about all the definite conclusion the conference has arrived at is to launch a counter-offensive in the East Asia area in the fall of this year, pending which the United States is to mobilize its sea and air forces to carry out island-to-island air attacks in the Pacific. As regards Europe, the anti-Axis forces are to intensify their bombing of the European continent and to endeavor to wrest back the various islands in the eastern Mediterranean by military and naval operations.

Interviewed at the White House Tuesday, Churchill with the inevitable cigar in his mouth expressed his view on the war situation in the following vein:

"The anti-Axis camp will utilize to the last drop its superiority in productive capacity and will devote its total strength to as wide a front as possible. The menace of the Japanese Forces to Australia may be considered to have been somewhat moderated since I had occasion to refer to it the last time. The policy to continue until the final victory will be pursued in Europe as well as in East Asia, as it has been pursued on the African front."

Views Seen Divergent

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, May 25—The British press reports that Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt, at the recent Washington Conference, agreed on the following four important issues: 1) Anticipation of new offensives by the Soviet army on the Eastern Front; 2) Positive offensive by the anti-Axis air force; 3) Maintenance of the status quo on the East Asiatic Front until completion of anti-Axis preparations by the end of this year; 4) Itensification of anti-Axis propaganda in Axis-occupied European territories.

This is an interesting contrast to the American press reports that an agreement of views was reached between the United States and Britain with regard to a new Anglo-American offensive in East Asia. It can be said that this is proof of the existence of divergent views between the two countries on the prevailing war situation.

699 Enemy Planes Lost

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 26.—Since January, anti-Axis air forces lost 699 planes in the Western Front in Europe, the British Air Ministry announced today, according to London reports. In April alone, 287 planes were destroyed.

Japan's Navy Day Fittingly Observed All Over E. Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

Northern Luzon as a comfort fund for the Imperial Navy.

War Long Foreseen

Japan was destined as far back as 40 years ago to fight against the Anglo-Saxon race to disillusion them from their dream of world conquest, a spokesman of the Japanese Naval Expeditionary Forces to the Philippines declared in his radio speech on the eve of Japanese Navy Day.

"Navy Day," the Navy spokesman said, "is in commemoration of the Battle of Tsushima which was fought 40 years ago to thwart the invasion of the Slavic race into East Asia and which laid the foundation of Japan's present prosperity.

"At the same time, Navy Day is memorable in that it heralded the inevitability of the Yamato race having to cross swords later with the Anglo-Saxon race, which had then already begun to extend its tentacles of world conquest to the Pacific.

"It would, therefore, not be too much to say that Japan's war to defend East Asia against the imperialism of Britain and the United States can be traced back to the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5.

"Now that Japan has become a far richer country than the United States and Britain owing to the abundant natural resources in the Southern Regions under Japan's occupation, a prolonged war will be to Japan's advantage and she is sure to win ultimate victory.

"However, as in all wars there are difficulties and hardships to be overcome but these hardships and difficulties will be turned into good fortune and happiness and prosperity will be the lot of all the Asiatic peoples."

Djakarta En Fete

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 27.—With the Naval Ensign waving throughout the length and breadth of Java, the rites for Navy Day were solemnly observed.

Captain XX delivered an address over the radio at 9:00 a.m. expounding the significance of the Navy Day to the native inhabitants.

In Djakarta wrestling matches under the sponsorship of the naval officers, the showing of the motion picture "Naval Battles of Hawaii and Malai" and other program commemorating the day took place.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Government-made affair. As the Imperial Rule Assistance Association's work is that of guiding and supervising the national movement and assisting the Government in its administrative activities, it may be inevitable that it should bear a semi-official character, but the National Manhood Corps is not an organization of that nature and should not merely transmit the policy or desires of the Government but to show initiative and enterprise in carrying out national policy even while cooperating with the Government.

At any rate, we look forward to results from Mr. Goto's appointment to an important political post at the head of a powerful national movement.

Lesson of Previous Victory

YOMIURI-HOCHI—In greeting the 38th Navy Day, memories rush upon us in an inexhaustible torrent.

The lessons of the naval victory won at the Battle of the Japan Sea are many put there is one point which must especially be noted. The battle was won through the influence of the Imperial Virtues and the protection of the Ancestral Spirits and by the skill and valor of the officers and men but we must remember that the fighting strength of the Combined Fleet at the time was superior to that of the Baltic Fleet in that the latter had to voyage half way round the world to come in contact with a fleet lying in wait for it.

Especially in gunnery the Russians were no match for the deadly accuracy of aim acquired by our men through intense practice. It should also be remembered that after the fall of Port Arthur the repairs on the ships of the Fleet that by ordinary standards would have taken two months at least were completed in one month through the self-sacrificing efforts of naval dockyard workers day and night, animated by the spirit of decisive warfare in anticipation of that one battle which decided the fate of the Empire. It is this spirit of do or die behind the lines that enabled Japan to win even before the first shot was fired off Tsushima.

Thirty-eight years since that memorable day we find the Imperial Navy upholding the incomparable glory of its tradition. This war that is developing with all the intensity of modern warfare extends from the Aleutians to the Solomons and to the shores of America and the Indian Ocean. The enemy navies boast of being the mightiest in the world and the enemy nations are counting on their tremendous productive capacities. We can imagine the hardships of our officers and men engaged in a war of such magnitude.

The same high morale that our officers and men at the front are maintaining should inspire us to redoubled efforts to increase productivity behind the lines.

Major-General Ott Leaving

ASAHI—Former German Ambassador to Japan, Major-General Eugen Ott, who during his 10 years' tenure of office here had most creditably fulfilled his mission, resigned his post last January and has since been, in his spare time thus afforded, conducting investigations of affairs and conditions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. And now the retiring Ambassador is going home.

The achievements scored by Ambassador Ott in the history of German-Japanese diplomatic relations under this ever-changing world situation have been the most remarkable. Although many more difficulties will as yet have to be encountered in the future, there is no room for doubt that final victory will come to all who are on the side of the Axis camp. It is fervently hoped and expected that Major-General Ott, even after his return to Germany, will make continued efforts for the friendship of the two nations and for the realization of the New World Order.

German Workers Active

LAUSANNE.—"It can be said without exaggeration that each minute of work in May 1943 is utilized four to five times more in Germany than in May 1940, the Berlin correspondent of the Basler National Zeitung states.

RAIDS ON JAPAN AIM OF AMERICA

Roosevelt Is Frantic To Gain Public Favor, Says Ex-Envoy Nomura

President Roosevelt is directing America's entire technical resources to the construction of warplanes for the purpose of air-raiding Japan, in order to vindicate himself in the eyes of the public because the presidential elections are due next year, asserted Kichisaburo Nomura, former Japanese Ambassador to Washington, in an address made in the course of the Navy Day Memorial Meeting held at the Education Hall in Chiba City Tuesday afternoon.

His speech, according to the Tokyo Shimbun, follows:

"A modern war is a war wherein the total strength of the nation must be expended. Japan is exerting its utmost efforts on the construction of aircraft. So, too, is America. It is quite certain that it is doing so determined to win the final victory. The United States is concentrating its total productive capacity on the construction of small-type submarines and airplanes.

"Although America is fighting in anticipation of emerging victorious in the war, there are many facts that lead one to doubt whether it has full and unwavering confidence in carrying out a prolonged war. Furthermore, as the presidential elections are due next year, Roosevelt is hard pressed in propagandizing himself in his efforts to remain on the pedestal of the president of the United States.

"The Americans sought to appear on the stage after the major part of the war had been fought by the British. This is America's usual method. The United States intimation of alliance with the Soviets is but another good example of the American policy of setting one country against another to prepare the stage for its appearance on the scenes later.

"To all appearances our enemy, America, seeks to carry on air raids on isolated islands here and there. Attacks on Japanese occupied territories are attempted from China. However, all this is nothing but America's desperate attempts to put on a brave front for the sake of fooling the other anti-Axis countries.

"America seeks to air raid Japan. However, difficulties beset America, no matter how determined and desperate, in the realization of this objective. Therefore, America has mobilized all its technical resources for the construction of airplanes, powerful and indestructible and capable of flying long distances. Although the United States is at present suffering severe defeats, it is true that the Americans are determined to fight to the bitter end.

"At the moment America is concentrating its efforts on the expansion of the army and navy air arms. Commanders are being shifted and America's entire strength is coming to be directed toward the execution of the war. America's war budget has run up to stupendous sums, although difficulties would seem to exist in continuing thus for any long period of time. Also, it is quite true that the American people have already tasted considerable hardships.

"Japan, assured of the invulnerability of her position, must advance unwaveringly for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Inspiring Comment By Togo Recalled On 38th Navy Day

(Continued From Page 1)

"We live the war during every moment of our life," is the motto of all the Japanese navy men. "We must do everything, and avoid nothing, that war is likely to necessitate."

This training is carried on, not only for the purpose of building up superior physical strength and ability. The minds of the navy men are subjected to just as laborious and thorough process of drilling as their bodies. Knowing that the physical strength or skill alone can not bring victory in modern scientific warfare, the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Navy spend many hours in class rooms and laboratories. Here, too, their chief incentive is war. "The class rooms and laboratories are our battlegrounds," they say, "where we must fight and conquer our intellectual enemies, or die in the attempt."

Spiritual Power Heightened

And, as for the spiritual training meted out to them, it is a continuous process covering their entire waking hours, and is so important that, relatively speaking, all other forms of exercise are merely the means to strengthen and purify their souls.

In this effort to strengthen and purify their souls, the navy men are guided by many things. In the first place, they have the venerable Imperial Rescript commanding all the soldiers to be loyal, courteous, brave, honorable and modest. In the second place, they have their position as defenders of their country to inspire them.

Japan is not a political or financial unit composed of individuals, but a large family established by her Divine Ancestors, and ruled over by her Imperial Parent. Moreover, this family has been in existence for 26 centuries—that is, the Japanese subjects have been brothers and sisters unto one another for a long, long period of 2600 years. Furthermore, and above all, the Japanese have had a line of the Emperors who are possessed of all the virtues and wisdoms in heaven and earth, and whose sage administration has brought everlasting happiness, progress and prosperity to the country.

Realization of these facts that they are the ones chosen to defend this glorious country brings to the men of the Imperial Japanese Navy the sense of responsibility stronger than anything known to humanity.

In the third place, the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Navy have the splendid tradition of their ancient and modern heroes to serve as their guidepost. Their lofty ideal, their sublime sense of honor, their indomitable courage, their deep and broad knowledge, their boundless generosity and magnanimity, all produce profound influence on the hearts and souls of the navy men.

Particularly great is the inspiration of the modern heroes. The present day heroes are the devotees at the shrine of the great ideal engaged in the war that will lay the foundation of lasting and more just peace in the world, and they have established, and are establishing, innumerable golden milestones for others to follow. Their determination to fight and die for the glory of East Asia, their readiness to take the post that promises hardship and death, their eagerness to sacrifice themselves for the comfort and safety of their comrades, and, above all, their all consuming sense of devotion to the Throne, all constitute valuable lessons for the navy men to learn and practice.

War Vessels Revered

Another thing which plays an important part in the spiritual training is the sense of reverence they have toward their warships. A warship is the floating castle entrusted by His Majesty the Emperor to use in the defense of their country. A warship is the shrine, in which her officers and men carry on the rite of self-sacrifice. A warship is a part of Japan, which they are sworn to defend and glorify. These thoughts have inestimable value in invigorating and uplifting their souls.

This type of training develops many valuable qualities in the navy men. For instance, it develops the kind of courage that makes them indifferent to danger or death. Not merely fearless, but indifferent. The Japanese soldiers leave danger or death entirely out of consideration. All they think of is their duty. This duty they perform in the face of all the dangers and obstacles, but, as for life, it is so unimportant that they do not give it even a moment's thought.

In the Battle of the Japan Sea, Admiral Togo was seen directing the campaign from the bridge, which was directly in the line of the enemy's fire. When one of his subordinates begged him to stand in a safer place, he smiled. "I am an old man," he said, "and here is an excellent opportunity for me to dedicate my life to our country. It is for you young officers to guard yourselves against danger, so that you may be able to serve your country for many years."

This indifference toward danger and death exists in the minds not only of high ranking officers, but even of the common sailors. A sailor was seeing action close to the portside of his ship, when another ship swung dangerously close to his. As he could not find anything nearby with which to deaden the effect of the threatened collision, he flung himself between the two ships. Thus, he managed to save the ships from serious damage, but both of his legs were completely crushed.

A number of sailors in a submarine were out of the conning tower, when the craft was compelled to make a quick dive. The sailors ran toward the entrance, but, when the last one reached the mouth of the conning tower, he found that it was almost level with the surface of the heaving water. Instead of risking the danger of bringing the water cascading into the submarine, he closed the cap from outside and screwed it tight.

His comrades were horrified. They tried to reopen the cover, and bring in their comrade, but the latter continued to turn the screw until he was carried away by the roaring waves.

Defeat Unknown

These, and many other, examples of self-sacrifice, which are all the more beautiful because they were made, not with the thought of glory, but with the realization that it was up to them to save the ship, show how effective this kind of training is.

The training also develops the type of determination which makes one continue fighting until victory is won. The Japanese soldiers never acknowledge defeat. Reverses only make them still more determined to fight. The navy pilot, who plunged his plane straight into the funnel of the Prince of Wales, or who dashed his flaming craft onto the deck of the Hornet, the sailor who attempted to sink a battleship by swimming toward her with a torpedo in his arms —all exemplify this fierce, fighting spirit of the Japanese navy men.

No limitation on the amount of training. It was a brief remark; but, in that remark was the thought that made the Imperial Japanese Navy the reigning power in the Pacific. By intensifying the method of training our naval officers and men already had, it enabled them to double and treble the 3 of the 5-5-3. We thank the spirits of our ancestors for having had a leader like Admiral Togo. We thank them also that we have in our midst many little Togos to train and fight for the glory of Japan and East Asia.

OTT TO RETURN TO REICH SOON

Former Ambassador Tells Local Scribes Experiences in Japan

Major-General Eugen Ott, former German Ambassador to Japan, who scored a great achievement in the establishment of the historic Axis relationship binding Tokyo and Berlin, will return to Germany shortly.

On the eve of his forthcoming departure for home, Major-General Ott spoke of his experiences in Japan during his 10 years' tenure of office here, on Wednesday evening at the Imperial Hotel.

Major-General Ott voiced his strong conviction that "the Axis is sure of winning conclusive victory," while his talk itself was thickly interwoven with intense feelings and emotions of having to bid "Sayonara to Japan."

The gist of his talk to the press follows:

"In summer 10 years ago, I spent three months with officers and men of the Third Japanese Field Artillery Regiment at Nagoya, and ever since that time I have truly felt the delight and pleasure of shaking hands with the people of your country.

"After the last World War, I came to Japan for the first time as a military attache to the German Embassy. True, I once returned to Germany during my stay in your country, but during my tenure of office here as Ambassador, there was concluded the German-Japanese anti-Comintern Pact and then the Italo-German-Japanese Tripartite Agreement, which subsequently developed into the military agreement. All such important events did indeed take place during my Ambassadorship here.

"In bidding Sayonara to you all, I wish to state here confidently that all the Axis nations championing the cause of justice will surely annihilate the enemy and win conclusive victory."

$11 Billion of Aid Sent By U.S., Says Roosevelt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 25.—President Franklin Roosevelt, on Tuesday, made a report before Congress on the supplying of arms and ammunition to various anti-Axis nations up to April this year.

He pointed out that arms supplied to various anti-Axis nations during that period in accordance with the Lease-Lend Act totaled $11,102,000,000. Speaking of war weapons alone, the United States has sent more to the Soviet Union than to Britain, having supplied up to April 1, arms aggregating $1,882,000,000 to Moscow which, however, does not include several planes sent by air.

Then with regard to aid to Chungking, India, Australia, and New Zealand, the United States has sent supplies worth $875,000,000, two-thirds of which have been dispatched to the Pacific theater of war. Roosevelt specially emphasized that a new land supply route to Chungking is now being built, and that the reopening of the Burma Road is absolutely necessary in order to augment the United States' aid to Chungking.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 26.—Arms and military supplies given to the puppet French Government by the United States under the Lease-Lend Act reached $75,000,000, Lease-Lend Administrator Edward Stettinius announced today, according to Washington reports.

Stalin Avoiding British Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

the International Red Cross Society for investigation of the murder of 12,000 Polish officers in the Katyn forest, did not the British Ambassador attached to the same regime hear anything about the matter from the Polish side?"

This this query, British Lord Privy Seal Lord Cranbourne, denying the report, is said to have stressed: "The Polish refugee regime took such a measure without consulting the British Government."

Churchill Desperate

Prime Minister Churchill is reported by the Washington correspondent of The Daily Mail to have declared that he would go to any part of the globe to see Premier Stalin, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated May 25.

In his speech in the United States Congress Churchill had emphasized the need of bombing the Japanese homeland and at the same time pointed out that for this purpose the military, geographical and political difficulties would have to be overcome. In the opinion of well-informed quarters Churchill meant by these difficulties the relations of the United States and Britain with the Soviet Union. As a result of the dissolution of the International Communist Party, the anti-Axis camp apparently believes that the long-sought rapprochement between the Anglo-American combination and the Soviet Union has at last been made possible. The Washington correspondent of The Daily Mail, according to a London dispatch, reports that Churchill has told United States Congressmen that he would go to any part of the globe to see Premier Stalin.

Receives Instructions

Meanwhile, a Shanghai dispatch to Domei dated Wednesday says that according to information received by the Central China Anti-Comintern League the same day the dissolution of the International Communist Party was part of a crafty strategy of the Central Executive Committee at Moscow, for Communist Party quarters in Shanghai have received instructions to the following effect:

(1) The proposal to dissolve the Comintern need not be taken at its face value. Naturally propaganda hereafter will be continued along the line of dissolution but the various branch headquarters should not feel constrained by the proposal but to continue their activities as heretofore.

(2) No change has been made in the goal of the Communist Party, that of the world proletarian revolution.

(3) It is scheduled shortly to organize a Fourth International in place of the Third International.

Negotiations Going On

A Buenos Aires report to Domei dated May 25 relays the Washington dispatch that negotiations are now going on between the Soviet Union and the United States for the renewal of the Lease-Lend aid agreement which expires on June 1. The new agreement is to be in effect for 11 months. In the Office of Lease-Lend Administration quarters it is said that the Soviet Union is urgently demanding the supply of large quantities of foodstuffs and industrial equipment.

Asia Research Institute Set for Keio University

"Asia Research Institute" for the purpose of studying various Asiatic problems, centering around Japan, and thus contributing to the progress of the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of East Asia will be founded at Keio University. Although bearing the name Keio, the institute will include all men and women of ability and experience, regardless of their academic connections.

The institute will open from June 1 upon the grant of permission by the Education Ministry, and will be located at the Tsunamachi Research Building of Keio University. The initial working budget for the institute is ¥2,000,000.

The personnel of the institute will consist of Shinzo Koizumi as president with a vice-president, several advisers, approximately 30 institute employes and some 50 institute research members. Research departments will be divided into that of culture, race, law and politics, economics, resources and welfare.

GOODS CONTROL DECIDED IN JAVA

Central Organ Set Up To Facilitate Trade And Regulate Prices

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 25.—The Military Administration here today promulgated an ordinance, effective immediately, for the establishment of a Central Control Association to control essential commodities.

The new organ is capitalized at 30,000,000 guilders and will purchase, deliver as well as distribute essential commodities. In addition, the association will carry on trade when requested and undertake warehousing of goods.

Rice and provisions now under the ordinance as well as textile goods, medicines, metals, chemicals and other commodities will be handled by the association for the time being.

As soon as the organs of sub-associations are established, business will be started without delay and existing provisions of the Administration will be merged with the new organization.

In this connection it was pointed out that industries in Java are now on a prewar level due to the cooperation of military and civilian officials. The supply and demand of rice as well as other daily necessities are under effective control.

The Association was formed in order to further stabilize the life of local inhabitants and ensure the operation of industries as well as the stabilization of commodity prices on the basis of a well-established plan.

These steps were taken in order to facilitate the exchange of commodities with other regions of East Asia and the Southern Regions on a proper wartime footing.

Thus, the essential commodities control association was formed in order to control prices and simplify trade so as to stabilize the life of local inhabitants.

Filipinos to Learn Judo

Domei

CEBU, May 26.—Ranking Japanese judo experts will teach local Filipino youths the meaning and art of judo or Japanese art of self defense, under the auspices of the Visayan branch of Philippine Military Administration, it was revealed here today.

It was also disclosed that many applicants are anxiously awaiting the beginning of classes.

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Plans Set to Translate Japanese Literature

With a view to introducing Japanese literature to the Axis as well as neutral countries, the Society for International Cultural Relations is planning to translate Japanese classical works into foreign languages.

According to the Asahi, the Japan Literary Men's National Service Association has been entrusted with the task of selecting works suitable for introducing Japan and the Association has appointed investigation and selection committees.

Among the appointed members of the committees are Shintaro Okuno, Shiro Ozaki, Hideo Kobayashi, Masajiro Kojima, Eiji Yoshikawa, Koji Shirai and other noted literary luminaries.

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